

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Plugged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

NO. 51

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

What They Are Doing and Where They Go--Some Interesting Items

NEWS AROUND TOWN

Short Local News Gathered in Our Journeys About the Little Village

ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 7--Butter firm at 21c. Output of the week, 822,000 lbs.

Charles Emerson of Chicago is visiting here this week.

Mrs. S. J. Eakle and niece were Monday morning passengers for Chicago.

Miss Myrtle Powell of Chicago is the guest of Laura and Ruth Williams.

Lee Middendorff of Grayslake spent Sunday with his parents south of town.

Will Hanneman and George Gollwitz were transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ames and a party of friends from Waukegan were out Sunday.

Mrs. W. T. Hill of Evanston was calling on friends in this vicinity the fore part of the week.

Frank Haycock of Chicago was an over Sunday visitor with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Miss Lena Voit of Lake Mill, Wis., returned home on Thursday after spending the past two weeks with Mrs. Ed Neff at this place.

Miss Leola Haynes arrived home on Thursday from a three weeks' visit at Grand Rapids, Wis.

Mr. Oscar Rector of Kenosha visited with Mrs. D. A. Williams and other Antioch friends last week.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

Miss Alice Happer of Chicago has been visiting at the home of Mrs. D. A. Williams for several days.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice.

Miss Elsie Williams and Miss Addie Minor of Wesley hospital visited with Miss Williams' parents over Sunday.

For Sale--The Minnie Huber property on North Main street, Antioch, Ill. Inquire of L. B. Grice.

Mr. W. F. Lord and Miss Gertrude Reed were out Saturday and Sunday looking over the farm they recently purchased of James Kerr.

Mrs. L. M. Cribb will entertain the ladies of the Angola cemetery society at her home on Lake street on Tuesday afternoon, August 15. Visitors invited.

If you want to sell your farm see James & Johnson, who will list it and advertise the same with no cost to you unless they sell it, do this before Aug. 15, as they get their new list out at that time.

For Sale--A cider mill, press, boiler and engine. The boiler is a ten horse power and the engine is an eight horse power. Everything in first class condition. Inquire of J. B. Palmer, Lake Villa, Ill. 51tf.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for Waukegan Day picnic have decided that it shall be held on Monday, Aug. 14. One feature of the picnic will be a clay pigeon shoot, and the picnic will also have attractions.

There will be a Harry's picnic in Ames' grove at Rosecrans on Tuesday Aug. 22. N. H. Welch will be the speaker of the day. Good recitations and music will also be furnished and the ladies of the M. E. church society will furnish a chicken picnic.

Low rates round trip to the south west, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, via Frisco system, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Return limit twenty-one days, stopover in both directions. For further information address Geo. E. Webb, Immigration agent, Antioch, Ill. 47tf.

Lessons on the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar and Mandolin and instruction in Harmony may be had at the studio of Prof. O. A. Linnerreus, Antioch. Can furnish the above instruments carefully selected, and at low prices. The piano handled is high grade and unsurpassed in beauty of tone, evenness of scale, workmanship and durability. Prof. O. A. Linnerreus. 32m6

Miss Maude Brogan of Kenosha is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

For Rent--The Eugene Smith house on Lake street. Inquire of Charles Harden.

For Sale--A comparatively new safe. Inquire of J. McMahon, Lake Villa, Ill. 50tf.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chinn of Kenosha are visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Mrs. Fred Coulman of Chicago was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, over Sunday.

C. T. Fairman and family of Chicago are visiting relatives and friends in Lake Villa and vicinity.

Don't forget the dance given by the Antioch cornet band at the opera house on Friday evening of this week.

McHenry is rejoicing over the fact that the prospects are bright for an electric road to connect that village with Chicago.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will hold its next regular meeting at the home of Miss Susan Morley on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 16. Visitors always welcome.

For Sale--Ten room house with 1 acre of land, 1 mile north of Millburn. Shade trees and some nice fruit trees and good well. Call on or address G. W. Odum, Antioch, R. F. D. No. 2. 50w3

The following from Antioch are in attendance at the races at Davenport, Iowa, this week where "Little Wonder" owned by Chas. Sibley will trot on Wednesday. Charles Sibley, Henry Herman, J. J. Morley and J. P. Bird.

Kenosha old settlers have their annual reunion at Paddock's lake on Thursday Aug. 31. Rev. Charles R. Montague of Lake Mills, Wis., will deliver the annual address. A base ball game between Union grove and Burlington will be one of the attractions.

Having recently replenished my stock of novelty goods I would invite you when in need of anything in my line to call. I now have on hand a good assortment of belts, collars, side combs, back combs, gloves etc., and also a number of novelties such as hand mirrors, vases, dollies, fancy cushions, embroidery silks, and many dainty pieces of china, and my prices are of the lowest. Mrs. Nina Seymour, Main street Antioch, Ill.

According to orders sent out by chief of Police Collins of Chicago, all criminals are to be banished from Chicago, this class will then be scattered throughout the country into the smaller cities and towns. And it behooves Antioch and especially its banking interests to be on the lookout for them. It would in all probability pay our banks to engage a special night watchman for the next few months. Lake Villa was invaded last week, two places being broken into and money and goods being taken.

CAPITALISTS AFTER FOX LAKE ROAD

Affairs are coming to a crisis in the Waukegan Fox Lake Railroad, and within sixty days the road will go either to the Standard Oil Company, to A. C. Frost, to the North Shore Electric Company, or private capital may be advanced to promote it independently. R. D. Wynn, the man who organized the road, secured the franchise, and has made it a success so far, holds the controlling hand, and will play it to his best advantage.

The status of the road is as follows: To promote it, secure a right of way, and build it as far as it is now, has required an expenditure of \$50,000 on the part of the North Shore Electric Company. Mr. Wynn has been given a chance to redeem the road, but this chance expires in sixty days, at the end of which time the North Shore Electric will assume control, and attend to its further growth and development.

On the other hand, Frost stands ready with \$50,000 to pay the redemption money and save the road from the North Shore Electric, absorbing it of course into his own system.

The third factor in the problem appears in the shape of Theodore Rockefeller, a relative of John D. Rockefeller, who with several associates carefully examined the road from one end to the other, discovered the value of its franchise, and the state of its finances, and left with the intimation that it might be an acceptable place for Standard Oil capital, which they are investing heavily in railroads of all kinds.

Preserving Youth. The best way to prevent growing old is, according to my experience, to keep up steady and regular work, have as much open air and physical exercise as possible, and think as little as may be about the advance of years. Justin McCarthy.

POOR; NOW MILLIONAIRE

"Billy" Safford, of Winthrop Harbor, Heir to a Large Fortune

WORKS AS WATCHMAN

Old Man is Said to be Related to President Roosevelt and Both are Heirs

"Billy" Safford, an old man residing at Winthrop Harbor and at present serving as a night watchman in the plant of the Municipal Engineering company, is either dreaming or he is the most fortunate man in this section of the country.

It is claimed by people at Winthrop Harbor, and Billy believes it himself, that Safford has recently received letters from New York which show that he is heir to an estate of \$7,000,000, and, what is more to the point, it is claimed that the tangle connected with the settlement of the estate in question is now being untangled in the New York courts and Safford is soon to come into the enjoyment of his money. In addition to this Safford has been able to establish his relationship to President Roosevelt, and while the relationship is distant it is sufficient to connect him with the first family in the land.

Safford is 86 years of age and his story reads like the dream of a childish old man but it is pretty well authenticated and there is no one in Winthrop Harbor but believes that Billy's story will come true and that in the near future. The attorneys in New York who have charge of the matter claim that they will be able to turn a vast sum of money over to Safford by Oct. 1 of this year, and Billy is simply existing until the money arrives.

The land that is involved in the strange claim of the Winthrop Harbor man is a tract of ninety-six acres of land in Harlem in New York City. It is covered with skyscrapers and is grimy from the dust of a thousand chimneys in the neighborhood. Safford's great-grandmother had an undisputed title to the property and most of it was leased for ninety-nine years. Long since the old woman was gathered to her fathers and the leases have just expired. New York capitalists have acknowledged the claim of Safford and the other heirs and have offered to either buy the property or take new leases for the period named in the former leases.

In the meantime the multi-millionaire is living at the Nainabar hotel, a commonplace lodging house for workmen, and all night he tramps the confines of the plant at Winthrop Harbor, earning a paltry \$50 a month for his labor. He never varies his duties and in the last four years he has not missed a single day. The only thing that worries him is the fact that he is sometimes forced to wait for his meals.

Safford stated that when he came into his money he would build the finest house in Winthrop Harbor and then bring his daughter there to keep house for him. The daughter is married and lives in Colorado and is childless. The villagers all love the kindly old man and the merest baby in the town knows that Billy is a millionaire. Safford was formerly a conductor on an Illinois railway.

There are nine or ten heirs to the immense estate but Safford has the first claim being the next of kin to the old lady who formerly secured the land during the Dutch occupancy of New York. President Roosevelt is one of the numerous heirs to the property, and a year ago when attorneys offered to settle with Safford for a few hundred dollars he declined the offer and it is claimed that it was the President of the United States that advised him to take this action in regard to the settlement.

New Railroad.

A man by the name of Knox has been for the past several days getting frontage from the property owners of Wauconda for the Illinois & Wisconsin electric railway. The road as planned will pass almost through the heart of the village and it is understood that next Monday night at the regular meeting of the board a franchise will be asked of the village. This is the road which only within the last few days received its papers of incorporation with Henry Lutzenkirchen at its head. While the road is taking immediate steps to make sure of its franchise and permits to pass through the towns along its right-of-way it is not thought probable that anything will be done in the way of construction this fall. The C. & M. has made no apparent effort to build west from Rockefellers so far this season and now the residents of Wauconda who have so long wished and waited in vain for a railroad feel that surely they must have one or the other by another year and hope for them both.

Exchange Screenings.

Lightning Friday night struck the barn on Richard Aylward's farm near Solon and it was burned to the ground.

A storm accompanied by great chunks of ice did much damage to crops about Beloit, Wis., Saturday, especially to tobacco, fields being torn to shreds. Hundreds of panes of glass in the city were broken.

If Mrs. Sally Cotting, of Richmond, survives until August 22, she will be one hundred years of age. This venerable lady has been a resident of Richmond for over sixty years, and has generally enjoyed excellent health.

Fond du Lac, Wis., was visited by a veritable tornado at an early hour Saturday morning. The heavy wind was accompanied by hail and rain, and considerable damage was done to crops throughout the county. Several telephone lines went down and many trees were uprooted.

Baraboo hens scratched up a pocket book containing \$1,000 in notes and drafts stolen from the Prairie du Sac bank about two years ago. We wish we could get a setting of eggs from those hens. We have been thinking for some time of raising poultry and this variety would exactly suit.

A Burlington woman has named her piano lamp after her husband, on the ground that it has brass about it; requires a good deal of attention; remarkably brilliant; is sometimes unsteady on its legs; is liable to explode when half full; flares up occasionally; is always out at bed time and is bound to smoke.

At a very large gathering of people a dashing young widow stopped down to tie her shoe string. When she arose and started to walk away she found (rather he found) that she had tied one end to the shoe string of a handsome young man. It was a mistake, of course, but they were married the very next day at high noon.

A country town is a wonderful convenience to the residents of the country. The better the town the more valuable is farming land near it. A good live town is always excellent for the farm. It should be the aim of every owner of land near a town to help build up the place by giving it his support, for by so doing he assists himself and his neighbor and his state.

Last winter a society woman wanted to get rid of an old parrot which she owned. It had only one tail feather, but possessed an extensive vocabulary of choice and cuss words. A bright idea struck her. She was hostess of her card club one day and she gave the parrot as the booby prize. The woman who won it took it home and bided her time. It soon came her time to entertain the club and furnish prizes. So she gave her parrot as the booby prize, too. From that time on the parrot became the booby prize and made the rounds of most of the homes of the women. Finally the woman who originated the idea won the booby prize the other day and carried home the old bird. The parrot recognized the former home. He craned his neck, blinked his eyes several times and then with disgust said: "Oh, h---; kitchen's dirty as ever."

Just Supposing.

Occasionally we meet a man who insists that an editor could always tell the whole truth in his paper if he wanted to. He can't do it and continue in the business, remarks an exchange. A Missouri editor tried it and was invited to leave town, and the request was put so forcibly that he "got." Here are some of the items that put him out of business:

"Arch Abercombe thrashed his wife again Sunday."

"John Bonin, the laziest merchant in town, made a trip to Belleville yesterday."

"Rev. Styrz preached Sunday on charity. The theme was a good one but the sermon was rot."

"Paddy Smith's 'blind pig' is running wide open seven days in a week and nobody knows it better than our village dads."

"John Doyle, our groceryman, is doing a poor business. His store is dirty, dusty, and noxious odoriferous. Besides, Mr. Doyle spends a good part of his time loafing around town. How can he expect to do much?"

"Dave Shukley died at his home in this place, the doctor gave him cause as heart failure. The facts are that old Dave was drunk, that whiskey killed him and every body knows it, and that the doctor lied when he said it was heart failure."

"Married, Miss Sylvia Rhodes and Jas. Cannahan last Saturday evening at the Baptist church. The bride is a very ordinary girl who doesn't know any more about cooking than a rabbit and never helped her mother three days in her lifetime. She is no beauty and has a gait like a fat duck. The groom is well known and an up-to-date loafer. He's been living off the folks all his life and don't amount to shucks. They will have a hard life."

BIG STORE COLLAPSES

Many Clerks and Shoppers Swept to Death as the Floors Fall

RESCUE WORK SLOW

Wounded Dragged From Debris After Hours, But Many Bodies Remain Hidden

Twenty to thirty persons were killed and more than half a hundred severely injured when the middle section of the big department store of the John G. Myers Company at Albany, N. Y., collapsed at 8:50 o'clock Tuesday morning, carrying 100 men, women and children into the basement.

All day and far into the night firemen and laborers were digging frantically in the ruins, hoping to rescue alive some of those imprisoned in the debris. Forty-six injured persons were dragged from the ruins before midnight, and six bodies were taken out. Three more bodies were in sight, and it was the general opinion of the searchers that all those who remained in the ruins were dead.

The best account of the event that probably caused the ruin is given by the head of the crockery, glass and drug department which occupied the basement.

"The workmen were sawing at a wooden floor beam which runs under the end of the central pillar in the middle of the store," said he. "Excavation for the cellar was going on about the base of this pillar, and I believe that jarring of the beam beneath it displaced the foundation of the pillar. The first thing I knew two of the counters near the place where the men were working began to sag, and several pieces of glassware slid off onto the floor with a crash. I yelled to my clerks to run for the front of the store. The words were not out of my mouth when there came a cracking and everything around us began to fall."

The pillar which gave way supported the ends of two giant girders, and when it fell the main support of the central part of the building was gone. With a noise that could be heard blocks away and which shook the adjoining buildings, nearly half the great structure, from cellar to roof, and extending from one side wall to the other, went down.

Into this cavern slid scores of employees who were working on the four floors above and lacked the warning which enabled those in the basement to escape.

The volunteer rescuers and firemen continued the work until exhausted, when their places were taken by a wrecking force of 300 men from the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson railroads. When the darkness came it was estimated that nearly fifty persons still remained in the ruins, and that not more than half of these could survive.

Paris Creamery Burned.

The Paris Corner's creamery, located in the town of Paris, Wis., was completely destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The fire, which is supposed to have originated from a defective smoke stack, broke out just after eleven o'clock Monday morning and as there was no fire protection about the building the farmers who made an effort to save the building fought a hopeless fight. The building was owned by the farmers residing in the neighborhood and the machinery was the property of the Kenosha Creamery company. The loss on the building is placed at \$1,500 and the loss to the Kenosha company through destruction of machinery and loss of business will be \$1,000. There was no insurance.

Announcement.

I wish to announce my candidacy for the office of County Superintendent of Schools, subject to decision of the Republican convention. JOHN HODGES, Rockefellers, Ill.

Robert Wilkes, 2:00 P.M.

Will make the season of 1905 at my barn in Antioch, and can until further notice, be found there for service every Monday and Tuesday. Terms \$20.00 to insure. H. Herman.

Jim H. Medoc.

The Percheron Stallion is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America and his number is 41077. Is black, foaled in August, 1902, and weighs 1550. A well built colt with good bone and action. His third dam has eight top crosses. Terms--\$8.00 to insure. Can be seen at his home 2 1/2 miles north and 2 miles west of Salem station. For further particulars call on or address J. H. RAYBERT, Salem, Wis. 42tf

GOOD ROADS.

Automobiles Now Doing Their Share Toward Making Good Roads.

The crowning glory of automobile touring, however, lies in the demand created in all parts of the world where motor cars are being used for pleasure or business purposes, for good roads. Here in America the good roads movement within recent years, has become a question of national importance. With the exception of a few states, notably New Jersey and Massachusetts, the subject of better roads was the last thought that gave the legislators the least particle of trouble. The automobile club of America expended a tremendous amount of argumentative energy in trying to convince the law makers of New York that the making of good roads was a good business investment. Their appeals brought out a few thousand dollars, somewhat grudgingly given. Finally the generous sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated, and at the forthcoming election a constitutional amendment will be presented to the voters providing that the state bond itself for five million dollars for ten years for the building of improved wagon roads.

Agitation has been productive of similar good results in other states. Gov. Deneen of Illinois, gave a marked illustration of the growing demand for better roads in the west, when in his last message, he made a strong plea for the expenditure of more money and careful thought on road building. His statement that barely two per cent of the Illinois roads are suitable for traffic at all periods of the year was no exaggeration, and scores of other states could show no higher average. Departments of Highways have been established in California, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee and several of the eastern states in which the good road movements have languished. Florida recently appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for good roads, and it is confidently predicted that within a short time there will not be a state in the union that will not manifest pride in the increasing mileage of its serviceable roads good all the year round.--H. P. Burchell, in the August Outing Magazine.

YOUNG GIRL ELOPES WITH EX-CONVICT

Mary Rummel, the 15 year old daughter of William Rummel, a well to do farmer living near the village of Genoa Junction, played an important part in a romantic little drama which had its closing scene in the justice court of George B. McCarron, Kenosha, last week Wednesday evening.

Mary had eloped from Genoa Junction on Monday afternoon with Fred Lichteneller, a Kenosha man, who was recently released from the state prison at Waupun after serving a term on a charge of wife abandonment. Mr. Lichteneller had been working as a teamster at Genoa Junction, and while at work there he had met the girl. She was fascinated with Lichteneller, and after much persuasion she consented to accompany him to Kenosha, where the couple had arranged to be married. The Rummel girl left her home Monday morning, stating that she was going to the village to visit some friends. She failed to return to her home in the evening, and on Tuesday morning the father instituted a search for the girl. He found that she had left with Lichteneller, and he at once set out for Kenosha, in hopes of being able to intercept the elopers before they had been married. He reached Kenosha Wednesday afternoon and at once went to the court house to find out if a license had been issued for the marriage of Lichteneller and the daughter. Finding that no license had been issued, he went to the police office, and with the aid of the officers he immediately went to the Lichteneller home and found the girl. She stated that the marriage had not as yet taken place, but that she was under the protection of the parents of Lichteneller. The groom-to-be had evidently learned of the fact that the officers were on his trail and he could not be found.

The girl consented to accompany the father to the justice court, and there the record of the man with whom she eloped was laid bare. She declared between sobs, that she had no idea that Lichteneller had ever been a convict, and stated that she would not have run away with him, had she known his former record. The justice gave the girl a good lecture, and after this was over she consented to return with her father to Genoa Junction.

Lichteneller has not as yet been located, and it is hardly possible that any charge will be put against him if found. The father of the girl stated that she was just past 15 years of age and that Lichteneller had influenced her in an unusual manner.

It's Too Significant.

Tell a woman you know she has a vivid imagination, and she shows signs of going crazy.

THE DIAMOND RIVER

BY DAVID MURRAY

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

The doctor's fat bulk began to shiver under his hand, and he released him. Monbodo slunk into an armchair, and sat there, covering and pitiable. Jethroe planted himself with his back to the fire. There was silence for a space of two or three minutes.

"Of course," said Jethroe, at length, "I could make it extremely unpleasant; but you dismiss any such idea from your mind. I never played the sneak yet, and I'm not going to begin now. I mention these little things just to show my knowledge of the fact that the man I want to serve me has not always been over-scrupulous."

"Look at me now," said Monbodo, suddenly, "and I began life as a gentleman."

"Not you!" said Jethroe, with a laugh. "You fuddled yourself with wine when you were a schoolboy. You loafed your student days away in billiard rooms. Don't meet me with that kind of rot, Monbodo. Name your price." He waited, and no answer coming, he spoke again. "I'll name it for you, and I'll save your conscience into the bargain. Read that." He took from a pocketbook a scrap of newspaper and handed it to Monbodo, who after a while made shift to master its contents. "Now read that."

He passed over another scrap of newspaper, and waited until his companion returned it. "That fellow Edgewood for his own purposes was persecuting me, and he was murdered in mistake for me. The men who killed him mean to mark me down. I don't mean to let 'em do it. So long as they believe me to be above ground the hunt will go on. That is why I mean to disappear."

"It's a dangerous game," said Monbodo tremulously. "The law doesn't inquire into motives in these matters."

"I'll pay," said Jethroe. Then he paused, looking down at the doctor, who gradually straightened himself to look at him. "I'll pay," he repeated, and then paused again—"five thousand dollars."

"Make it—make it—ten, and it's a bargain," Monbodo gasped.

"Five," said Jethroe, coolly; "and it's a bargain, and a better bargain than you looked for, Tom Monbodo. I have my plan laid out already, and will talk it over comfortably after dinner."

"I suppose," Monbodo ventured—"I suppose you couldn't make it convenient to—soluble me with a trifle on account? I'm a little pressed, as it happens. I'm—I'm a trifle in arrears with the landlord here, for example, and the—ah—the village tradesmen are—exigent at times. They're ill-bred brutes, these people. Boettians, sir—boers."

"You can take that for hand-," said Jethroe.

"One hundred!" exclaimed Monbodo. "You are generous indeed; you are indeed generous, my dear sir." He folded the notes which Jethroe had contemptuously let fall before him and thrust them into a pocket.

There was a knock at the door, and a rosy old woman came in with a tray and began to arrange the table. Jethroe fell into talk with her, and she became voluble about the business of the tourist season, and the contrasting quiet of the winter. The doctor slipped back to the kitchen and, having astonished the landlady by asking for change for a ten-dollar note, amazed him still further by paying his bill.

"I have reason to believe," Dr. Monbodo whispered to him mysteriously, "that my circumstances are about to undergo a change—change of no small magnitude—of no small magnitude, my friend."

When dinner had been served and cleared away, Jethroe expounded his scheme. The doctor was firm upon his feet by this time, being one of that melancholy contingent who drink themselves day by day into possession of their sodden senses, and wake to the bemused helplessness of intoxication in the morning.

"You will find me entirely loyal to your purpose, Mr. Jones," he said, as he prepared to face the stormy night in his own ramshackle trap. "I have all your instructions in mind, and they shall be obeyed to the letter."

CHAPTER X.

Jethroe, senior, once more heavily clad against the weather, found himself alone in a section of a stateroom passenger coach, with an unbroken run of five-and-twenty miles before him. The wheels had barely made their first revolution, when Jethroe opened a small traveling bag which lay on the seat before him, and drew from it a brand new pair of scissors and a hand toilet glass. He laid these down while he unbundled himself of the overcoat, the tall collar of which had been so turned up as to leave visible little but the bridge of his nose and the keen gray eyes which glowed below his shaggy eyebrows. He gathered his great flowing beard in his left hand and cut it away close to the chin, and thrust the severed hair into a paper bag. Then he took a look at himself in the toilet glass, and laughed.

"I think I shall make a little difference," he said, and so went on with his task, which began to be more than a little difficult and even in a small way dangerous, by reason of the uneven jolting of the carriage. He discarded the glass after one experimental minute, and kneeling on the seat before him, and making use of the mirror below the carriage rack, roughly trimmed away the whole beard and whiskers as close as he dared venture. "There's a change already," he said, cocking his chin at his own reflection and scrutinizing himself on this side and on that. "Now for the patent razor. I wonder if I shall leave myself in ribbons?"

He returned the glass and the scissors to their places, and after a little swift rummaging, found a flask, a shaving bowl and brush, and a safety razor. He made a great lather, thrust a handkerchief between his collar and his throat, and, with much wincing and grimacing, began to shave. He made a tolerable piece of work of it, but shook his head in grave disapproval of the general result.

"I hadn't reckoned on that," he said. "Thirty years of wind and sun. Cheek bones, nose and brow, all tanned to leather. Everything colorless under the beard. It's a change. It's a big change, but it gives itself away."

He opened a window and sifted the contents of the paper bag into the outer air a little at a time. Then he got rid of his soapy fragments of paper, packed his bag, resumed his overcoat and buttoned himself up once more. He had still five minutes before the train arrived at its first stopping place, and twice or thrice he arose to inspect himself in the glass.

"It's a beginning," he muttered, "but it's only a beginning."

Then the engine shrieked at the signal, and the train gave a first sign of relenting in its pace. He rose for another look. "It'll take a lot more than that," he said, "a lot more than that."

He had traveled by crooked ways for days past, making apparently purposeless journeys across country, and changing one railway system for another, and he was now in a city to which he was an entire stranger. He left a porter in charge of his belongings and walked from the station platform into the hotel.

"I sent a telegram from Burton yesterday—Jones—reserving bed and sitting room."

"Quite right, sir. Roberts, 33 and 34 for this gentleman."

"This way, sir," Jethroe followed the waiter and stood by while he lighted the fire, the materials of which were already arranged.

"Any orders, sir?" "Barber in the hotel?" "Yes, sir."

"Send him here."

The waiter melted self-deprecatingly away, and in a few minutes returned to usher in the barber. Jethroe stood by the window with his collar still turned above his ears and the ribbons of his flapped traveling cap tied beneath his chin. He reflected that he had been barely glanced at, and that he could make what change he would without exciting observation.

"Just trim me up, will you?" he said carelessly, as he threw his cap and coat upon a chair.

The man bustled about, spread a cloth upon the floor, set a chair in the midst of it, smothered his seated client in a whopper, and took a professional look at him.

"Much off, sir?" "Make me as smart as you can, my lad," Jethroe answered, with a laugh. "I've been abroad this twenty years, and I'm going to an old pal's wedding tomorrow."

"I can take them twenty years off you in twenty minutes."

"Take it," Jethroe answered. The barber beamed, and set to work at once. He cut the grizzled wiry hair away by the handful, and then fell to a more delicate manipulation. He trimmed the bristling eyebrows close, and shaped the straggling mustache.

"A touch of cosmetick, sir?" he said, almost pleadingly.

"Anything you like," said Jethroe, laughing again. "Make a job of it."

The man fell to work once more with a dark, viscous mixture and a miniature brush and comb. Then he produced a hand glass with a triumphant flourish, and Jethroe, looking into it, saw a wholly unfamiliar face.

"They won't know me," he said. The neat dark eyebrow, the trim dark mustache, the military crop of the grizzled hair, the absence of the beard, had made another man of him. When he had paid and dismissed the artist who had wrought this change, he stroiled into the bedroom, and, finding there a full length cheval glass, surveyed himself in a sort of wonder. The metamorphosis of the head seemed to have changed his whole personality. His figure was still lithe and upright, and the well-cut, dark tweed suit he wore sat smartly on him.

"The neck gear won't do," he said, smilingly. "The vanished beard has left me a throat like a culture's. And the boots! The hat will be another. I'll mend all that straightaway."

He rang his bell, gave his orders, and in less than an hour was equipped to his liking.

"Upon my word!" he declared, as he examined himself anew, "I'm a very passable looking fellow. I was never much addicted to personal vanity, and I haven't given my attractions much of a chance of late years. You're very well preserved, Martin, and you'd pass for a hard-bitten forty anywhere."

to his feet. "Own up. Say you're sold." He laughed boisterously at his nephew's wondering face, and clipping him by the shoulders by both hands, rocked him to and fro.

"Sold?" the younger man answered, like a belated echo. "I never saw such a transformation in my life."

"You wouldn't have known me?" asked his uncle in high glee. "Confess it. You wouldn't have known me?"

"I hardly know you now," said Harvey. "If I hadn't come expressly by your own orders to find you here I should scarcely believe you."

"That's eminently satisfactory," returned Jethroe, with a return to his customary manner. "I've sent for you, Martin," he added very seriously, "because I want your help at a grave crisis, and I'm going to give you my entire confidence. Make yourself comfortable, and I'll talk to you. In the first place, I take it for granted that you have kept your eyes open, and that you wouldn't have come here unless you were sure that you were not being watched or followed."

"I did as you instructed me," said Harvey. "Hargraves gave me a man to keep watch. Nobody has followed me."

"Hargraves!" said Jethroe. "Ah, yes, the lawyer who served you in that little affair at Central station."

"Exactly," Harvey answered. "I broke the journey twice, and there has been no attempt to follow me."

"Good!" said Jethroe. "Now listen. I am going to put my life and fortune in your hands. I can trust my brother's only son, eh?"

"You can trust me entirely, sir."

"I'm going to prove that I believe you. I'm worth a million of money, Harvey, there are thousands, and if you ask me what I propose to do in the way of spending it, I couldn't tell you. I've lived handsomely since I made my pile, and never spent a fifth part of what I could afford to spend to-day. I don't know how to do it. And now I'm risking my life for more. Why? I'll tell you. It isn't because I want it for myself, but because I'm determined, at any risk, at any cost, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the most infernal gang of rascals in the world. See here, now."

He unbuckled his waistcoat, and from a pocket on the inside drew a flat, thin case of leather, which he laid upon the table.

"What that is worth," he said, with an impressive hand stretched flatly upon it, "no one knows. It isn't split up among a herd of capitalists. It isn't going to feed an army of shareholders. It's one man's property, and it's miles and miles away the richest single property in the world. It belongs to me."

He drew from one pocket of the case a thin sheet of limp parchment.

"Here," he continued, "is the pattern of a chessboard, with its sixty-four squares of alternate black and white. You observe that rather more than half the squares are marked with a letter or a figure. They're all scattered higgledy-piggledy, but the whole alphabet is there, and all the figures are there, from one to nought."

He folded the parchment to its original form, and replaced it in the satchel. Then, from the pocket on the other side he drew some dozen or more sheets of thin vellum, each sheet no larger than a page of ordinary note paper. The pages were all numbered, and on each side were six exquisitely delicate little drawings in pen and ink, each drawing representing a chess problem.

"You play chess?" he asked.

"Fairly well," Harvey answered.

"Look at this first problem. You have to mate in two. Queen takes knight—check."

"Black has only one move—king to bishop's third."

"Quite so. And once to knight's sixth is mate." Jethroe once more drew out the chequered parchment, and pointed to the square to which the black king of the problem had been forced. "The square bore the letter A. 'The whole thing, you see, is a cipher. The square on which the black king stands at the close of each problem gives you a letter on the key. Every problem advances you one letter toward the whole message. I've solved a hundred or more, and I shall get through the rest as soon as I have a quiet month to myself. Then I shall be—"

"What?" said Harvey, seeing that he paused.

"The wealthiest man in the world," said Jethroe.

THE UNSEALING EYE.

The English tell us that it takes Americans, with their keen scent for objects of historic interest, to find such things, even in that land where they crowd and jostle. But even Americans are not always capable of passing examination on significant points at home.

The New York Sun says that two business men were one day talking over their native city, and one said: "It's curious that one can live so long in a place without learning as much about it as the occasional visitor."

"I don't know about that," said the other. "I've lived here some years, and I think I know little old New York inside out."

"It does look that way at first," said the first speaker. "Of course, we know a great deal about the city; but there are things we see every day and never inquire about. Your office is near the Battery. Now whose statue is that in Bowling Green Park?"

"Why, I pass there very often. It's I believe it's a statue of—of—Peter Stuyvesant."

"No, it's not."

"Well, whose statue is it?"

"It's a statue of—of—Well, I've forgotten. Anyway, that proves my point."

Definition.

Smart—Why do you refer to Mrs. Tossem as a hay widow?

Tart—Because hay is grass with all the greenness dried out—New York Times.

An Edge on It.

"It must be awfully dull out here in the country."

"Dull, nothin'! I've been a-turnin' the grindstone all day, by gum!"—Cleveland Leader.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

STATE'S OLDEST COURT HOUSE.

Historical Structure at Bloomington Destroyed by Fire.

Bloomington's oldest building and the oldest court house in Illinois was destroyed by fire the other day. The old structure had not been in use for the last ten years. Although an effort has been made to keep tramps and others from occupying the structure, it is presumed that some followers of a street carnival, which had been in the city, occupied the place and carelessly set it on fire. The disposition of the ancient structure has been a subject for discussion during the last year, but no action had been taken. This building was the first house erected in Bloomington, the date of its construction being 1831. James Allen was the builder, and it was originally a log cabin of two rooms, it then being the only structure of any pretensions in McLean county. It was selected for the Circuit Court and was used as a court house for



BLOOMINGTON'S OLD COURT HOUSE.

many years after. Some of the most famous lawyers of Illinois practiced in the old court house, and many incidents are recalled of Lincoln, Salem, Davis and other notables of the pioneer days who were heard in the early litigation of central Illinois. The first Circuit Court was held in September, 1831. About ten years later it was succeeded by a more commodious and modern structure of brick. Gen. Asabel Gridley, Bloomington's first millionaire, purchased the old building from James Allen in the 40's. He sold it to the late Dr. J. W. Stipp. The building was given weather boarding and some additions and was occupied by Dr. Stipp and wife for nearly forty years. Following the death of Dr. Stipp, his widow occupied it, but for the last ten or fifteen years it had been vacant. It had been proposed to move the building to Miller Park and preserve it. Mrs. Stipp, who is an eccentric woman of 80, would not entertain the proposition, and operations were blocked. The fire solved the problem effectually and destroyed one of the most interesting historical structures in the State.

HOLD COURT IN THE JAIL.

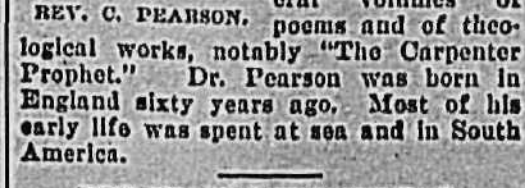
Violent Maniac Makes It Necessary as He Can Not Be Dressed.

The unusual spectacle of a session of court being held in the jail corridors was witnessed in Joliet. It was made necessary because of the inability of the officials to subdue a raving maniac and make him presentable for a trip to the court house. William Bitowich, a sturdy miner from the coal fields, was the unfortunate. He has been sick at the hospital in Joliet for two months and then went suddenly and violently insane, creating a reign of terror until he could be removed to the county jail. His hearing in the County Court was set and Jailer Willis and several deputies commenced the task of dressing the man, who had stripped himself nude. Bitowich fought against being removed from his cell, breaking chains and straps with ease. He was finally hauled into the jail corridor, where the struggle was renewed. Bitowich had the strength of several men and for an hour successfully fought the efforts of five deputies to get him under control. Physicians were summoned and drugs were resorted to, but they apparently had no effect. The clothing of the officials was torn off and they were scratched and otherwise injured. The maniac made desperate efforts to bite his captors, but did not succeed. Finally, after using blinets, straps, handcuffs, chains and ropes, the man was fastened so that he could injure neither himself nor anyone else, although he continued to struggle against his bonds. As it was impossible to take the patient to the court room, Judge Haven and other court officials came to the jail, where a judicial examination regarding the man's mental condition was made. There was no hesitancy over the verdict, and the man, strapped in a stretcher, was taken to Kankakee.

DEATH OF REV. PEARSON.

Prominent Quincy Divine Passes Away in London.

Rev. Charles Pearson, pastor of the Unitarian church of Quincy, is dead in London, where he was visiting his daughter. For twenty-seven years he was professor of literature in Northwestern university, and was the central figure of a famous heresy trial in the Methodist church, after which he affiliated with the Unitarians. He was the author of several volumes of poems and of theological works, notably "The Carpenter Prophet." Dr. Pearson was born in England sixty years ago. Most of his early life was spent at sea and in South America.



REV. C. PEARSON.

DOG SNAPS NOSE OFF BOY.

Neighbor's Favorite Fox Terrier Bites Its Accustomed Playmate.

A dog leaped into the face of little Gerald Heyliger and snapped the end of his nose off when the child stooped to get it in front of his home in Chicago. Gerald, who is 12 years old, with blood streaming from the end of his nose and down his cheek, ran into his house and the dog fled down the street. The animal was a fox terrier.

All Over the State.

Two boys were drowned at a whirlpool in the Chicago river and one in the Des Plaines Sunday.

Attorney General Stend decides a petition of property owners is not necessary for street improvements.

Chicago coal teamsters voted against calling the strike off, standing firm in their demand for union conditions.

The large residence of Thomas Turner, a pioneer farmer near Virginia, was burned with its contents. There was no insurance.

Coal miners throughout the State are urging a special session of the Legislature to repeal the shot firers' law, which they formerly favored.

An unknown incendiary in Sterling stole Samuel Elgin's horse from his barn and drove fifteen miles, where he set fire to and destroyed Mr. Elgin's creamery, valued at \$5,000.

Frank Kendall, 30 years old, 3018 Groveland avenue, fell from the sixth floor to the basement in a freight elevator shaft in Rothschild & Co.'s building, Chicago, and was killed instantly.

John Liska, a Pole, aged 14, had his neck dislocated by being run over by a bit car in the brick yard at Minook. Although his body was paralyzed from the hips down, he lived forty-eight hours.

Rev. Thomas W. Hynes, D. D., who, for nearly sixty years, was one of the leading Presbyterian preachers of southern Illinois, died at his home in Greenville, having nearly attained the age of 90 years.

Mayor Devereux of Springfield will open war on his opponents in the Council by dismissing their followers who are on the city's payroll, according to the executive's supporters. The opposition threatens some arrests.

A switch engine on the Milwaukee road ran over William O'Donnell of Chicago a mile west of Elgin and killed him. O'Donnell was a deaf mute and was walking along the track with a companion similarly afflicted. His companion escaped injury.

The portion of Illinois lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad, which extends from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., has been declared quarantined against all fever-infected points by Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the State board of health.

Elijah Walker, 62 years old, died suddenly at his home in Assumption from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Walker was a well-known grain man and had owned elevators at Dunkel, Assumption, Walker, Moweaqua and Macon. Mr. Walker carried \$17,000 in life insurance.

Joseph I. Miller, a former wealthy Chicagoan, brother of ex-Judge C. S. Miller of Chicago, died suddenly at the Illinois Eastern hospital during epileptic convulsions. Three years ago Mr. Miller was committed to the Illinois Eastern hospital after much of his property had been secured from him by swindlers. He was 59 years old and unmarried.

John N. Bour, one of the oldest residents of Hyde Park, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He was born in France in 1827 and came to Hyde Park in 1850. He was in the nursery business at the time of the inauguration of the Chicago South Park system, and rendered much assistance in the establishment of that public work.

During the week rains continued in south, where much grain was damaged in shock; corn earing nicely in central and northern portions, but now needs rain; oat harvest finished; where oats, barley, and rye are thrashed, output is good; thrashing retarded in south, where much wheat is sprouting; good crop hay north; elsewhere considerable discoloring or damaged; early potatoes short; apples scarce; grapes promising. Never has the growing crop of broom corn looked better in central Illinois than at the present time, as it is of strong, sturdy stock and well advanced for this season of the year.

The next meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to be held at Champaign, Dec. 12 to 15, 1905, will be the fiftieth or semi-centennial, and preparations are in progress to make this a notable event in its history. It was early decided to make history and biography and the development and progress of different lines of horticultural work important in the program. Efforts will be made to secure the attendance of as many of the older members of the society as possible and it is proposed to have a special "pioneer" badge for them and to devote some period during the meeting to reminiscences.

The game wardens of central Illinois are on the alert for any cases of violations of the law. Several prosecutions are reported. Through the vigilance of the game wardens of the Central Illinois District George B. Pass of Sangamon was fined \$40 for killing a turtle dove out of season. He pleaded guilty to using an air gun to kill the bird. He had neglected to take out a hunter's license, although a member of the gun club of San Jose. Game Warden E. R. Welch of Bunker Hill arrested a party of Greeks who were employed on the section by the Burlington railroad, charging them with killing quail and doves out of season. They pleaded ignorance of the law, but they were all fined, the total being \$50.80.

Northwestern railroad engineers performed a notable mechanical feat on the Peoria branch of the road, when they raised a 70-ton steel bridge sixty-eight feet in length nearly thirty feet in the air to allow a dredge to pass under it on its way down Five Mile creek, in Whiteside county. In accordance with its contract, the railroad company is obliged to remove bridges across drainage ditches on the Peoria branch once in two years to allow dredges to pass, and this work must be performed at the company's expense, and the present is the fifth instance of the kind since the building of the line. But heretofore a temporary bridge was constructed, while the regular bridge was slid aside on rollers and later replaced. The engineering feat was accomplished with such expedition that trains were delayed but five hours.

RED CROSS SOCIETY FORMED.

Illinois Branch Formed with Governor Deneen as President.

An organization of the Illinois branch of the American Red Cross Society was effected the other afternoon by leading citizens of Chicago at a meeting held at the residence of Lambert Tree. Officers were elected and a constitution, with a full set of by-laws, was adopted, providing for extension and thorough organization throughout the State by establishing subdivisions in every city. With the full organization of all these proposed divisions Illinois will be in line with the Red Cross organizations in such States as New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio and California, which have as thorough organizations as those existing for some years past in various European countries and Japan. Officers were elected as follows: President, Gov. Charles S. Deneen; vice presidents, James E. Quigley, archbishop of Chicago; Lambert Tree, Robert T. Lincoln, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield, Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois; treasurer, Orson Smith, president Merchants' Loan and Trust Company bank; secretary, Honore Palmer; executive committee, Dr. Frank Billings, chairman; Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A.; Dr. S. S. McArthur, J. A. Spoor, Frank Hamlin, Gen. Martin B. Hardin, Robert A. Row, Walter C. Newberry, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. McNeill McCormick, Mrs. Henry Davis, Jr., of Springfield.

CAPITAL TORN OVER FRANCHISE.

Riot in Springfield, Council Over City Lighting Ordinance.

Springfield is all torn up following a riot in the Council chamber Saturday night over the lighting franchise, when revolvers were drawn and fists were used freely. Mayor Devereux, to prevent passage of an ordinance leasing the light plant to a corporation, adjourned the Council. A rump session was held by the Aldermen opposing him and the ordinance was passed. During the riot in the Council chamber, Alderman Hansel was kidnapped by Edward Wing, a friend of the Mayor. Wing is an enthusiastic supporter of the Mayor and volunteered his services as a policeman to assist the Mayor in his plan of adjourning the Council. It was said that warrants would be issued for Wing and for William Ridgely, the Mayor's brother-in-law, who was also armed with a policeman's star and who arrested Attorney William Lawler, who was representing the utilities companies at the meeting. Public meetings were held denouncing the action of the Aldermen who passed the ordinance. Mayor Devereux favors the operation of the light plant by the city.

KILLED BY SWARM OF BEES.

Blue Island Resident Stung, Falls from Wagon and Dies.

While fighting a swarm of bees that appeared over the load of hay on which he was working Thursday, John Bauer, 59 years old, Blue Island, tottered and fell from the load. He suffered injuries which later resulted in his death. The accident happened in a field a mile west of Blue Island. It was at first supposed that Bauer had fallen a victim to the heat, and it was not until after an investigation of the swollen condition of his face and hands that the true cause was discovered. It is believed the pain and excitement caused heart failure.

SUIT AT HEELS OF INJURY.

Woman Hurt at Circus Brings Action Before It Leaves Town.

Miss Lula Vantine, a Bradley music teacher, established a record for quick legal action in Kankakee. Injured at 8:10 p. m. by the collapse of an opera chair at a performance of Pawnee Bill's wild west show, she had her injury dressed, summoned an attorney, routed out the sheriff and deputy Circuit clerk and before 11 o'clock had notice served on Major Gordon Lillie, known as Pawnee Bill, the owner of the show, that a \$5,000 damage suit had been begun against him.

BALL PLAYER ALMOST DROWNS.

Hack Occupied by Club Breaks Down in Creek.

By the breaking of the doubletree of a hack midway across Shoal creek near Greenville, the Highland Baseball Club was precipitated into the water. Ernest Everett, 21 years old, a son of Dr. W. W. Everett of Highland, was sitting in the rear of the hack and was thrown into four feet of water. All the other occupants of the hack fell upon him, crushing him down into the mud at the bottom of the creek. Everett was nearly drowned when rescued, suffering serious internal injuries.

BOER GENERAL IS MARRIED.

Ben J. Viljoen Weds Pittsfield Woman at St. Louis.

From a marriage license recently issued it is learned that Gen. Ben J. Viljoen, formerly of the Boer war, was married in St. Louis to Mrs. Myrtle Dickerson Lowden of Pittsfield. Gen. Viljoen met his bride during the world's fair.

Drowned While in Wading.

Frank Soklati, 23 years old and a resident of Selbytown, was drowned in the Sangamon river, north of Springfield. Soklati and several comrades had gone to the river to fish and swim. The young man could not swim, and while wading at an apparently safe depth he was caught in the current and carried into deep water. Efforts on the part of his companions to rescue him were abortive.

Dowie Brooks No Other Zion.

John Alexander Dowie has succeeded after two years in having the name of the village of Zion, in Carroll county, changed to Barth, because much of his mail was sent to the Carroll county town.

CUTICURA OINTMENT.

The World's Greatest Skin Cure and Sweetest Emollient—Positively Unrivalled.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all else fails. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, speedily soothing and healing the most distressing cases.

Smokers and Lewis' "Single Binder" straight cigar better quality than most 10c brands. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Her Experience

"Do you believe," queried the bachelor, "that the average woman has perfect confidence in her husband?"

"She has," replied the young widow, "for at least 21 hours after marriage."

"Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Resolvent Pills, cure my serious kidney trouble," says J. B. Wardell, Bensenville, Ill. Bottle 50c.

When the eyes are weak, sleep all that is possible.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Thousands of Women ARE MADE WELL AND STRONG

Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Rests upon the Fact that it Really Does Make Sick Women Well

Thousands upon thousands of American women have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Their letters are on file in Mrs. Pinkham's office, and prove this statement to be a fact and not a mere boast.

Overhauling indeed is the success of this great medicine, and compared with it all other medicines and treatments for women are experiments.

Why has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished its widespread results for good?

Why has it lived and thrived and done its glorious work for a quarter of a century?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has even approached its success is plainly and positively because there is no other medicine in the world so good for women's ills.

"The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womanhood is not because it is a stimulant—not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and restorative ever discovered to act directly upon the uterine system, positively curing disease and displacements and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures, and physicians who have recognized the virtue in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due. If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience that it will effect a cure.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, headache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhea, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration, or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Anyway, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. It's free and always helpful.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

"Yes" Churches School Houses and Homes

ought to be decorated and made beautiful and healthful by using

Alabastine

A Rock Cement in white and bonnet red or blue. Destroys disease germs and vermin. No washing of walls after use applied. Any one can brush it on with cold water. Plain tinting and whitening, and the most elaborate relief, stencil work and frescoing may be done with it. Other finishes (bearing fanciful names and mixed with hot water) do not have the cementing property of Alabastine. They are stuck on with glue or other animal matter, which rots, feeding disease germs, rubbing, scaling and spalling walls, ceilings, etc. Such finishes must be washed off every year—costly, filthy work. Buy Alabastine only in five-pound packages, properly labeled. Tint card, pretty wall and ceiling designs, "Hints on Decorating," and our artists' service in making color plans, free.

ALABASTINE COMPANY. Grand Central, Mich. or 105 Water St., N. Y.

SHIRT BOSOMS 50 FOR 50 CENTS. Can be made any color in laundry. Wm. Jewell, Tailor, Ind.

Thompson's Eye Water

I cannot praise Pills' Cure enough for the wonders it has worked in curing me. —H. H. Seidel, 2204 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1901.

One miner is killed for every million tons of coal raised.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

Meade County, Kansas, Is Rich in Resources.

Down in Southwestern Kansas, some hundred miles or so below "Dodge," is a veritable "promised land" flowing in milk and honey, and destined some day to take a prominent place in the top-notch farming country of the Great Southwest.

Here is what a recent enthusiastic visitor says about it:

In the first place the farmers of this section, with the assistance of the great experimental farms and researches of the agricultural departments of the government and of the State, have found out what the Lord made this country for, and they are getting rich.

For five kinds of African corn, dark and light, Kaffir, Jerusalem corn, milo maize and dwarf maize, for four kinds of cane, (sorghum), for Texas red oats, for beardless barley, durum wheat and alfalfa, this country is proving as sure a crop country as Iowa and Illinois are for corn and other cereals needing from thirty to forty inches of rainfall.

One township alone in Meade County this year shows by assessors' returns more than 25,000 acres of winter wheat in splendid condition and a large acreage being planted in durum or macaroni wheat this spring. In all of the counties in this section the wheat is very fine and a very much increased acreage over last year. It is "The Artesian Valley of Meade County" that makes it famous. It is a sort of freak formation, found only here.

Crooked Creek or Snake Creek, as the Indians called it, is one of the several forks that, coming together, form the Cimmaron river. At Meade a stone could easily be thrown across the valley. From this point it widens out until it is about twelve miles wide some eight or ten miles above Meade. It then narrows again for ten or fifteen miles, making an average width of perhaps five or six miles for some twenty-five miles. This is all free alfalfa soil, underlaid with sheet water, which is within easy reach of alfalfa roots. In other words, it is a true sub-irrigated district. This sheet water is from five to forty feet from the surface. Twenty-five thousand acres of alfalfa now growing in this valley from one to ten years old, illustrates the subject much better than it can be told.

Below this stratum of sheet water at from eighty-five to two hundred and seventy-five feet, artesian water is found. There are something like 2,000 of these wells now flowing in the valley. They are put down at a nominal expense. The water is pure and soft and has a temperature of 90 degrees summer and winter. There are from 110 to 125 sections of this land. I am familiar with the country in New Mexico and elsewhere that is on the market as alfalfa land, and I feel that I know that right here in Meade County, Kansas, are better values multiplied several times than can be obtained elsewhere. I look to see this section of the country, in the not far distant future, recognized as among the most valuable lands in the United States.

Easily Remedied.

"I'm afraid," said the anxious mother, "that young Higgins will not make you a good husband."

"Why not, mamma, dear?" queried the pretty daughter.

"Because," answered the old lady, "it seems to me that he is inclined to neglect his personal appearance."

"Yes, that's right, mamma," said the dear girl, "and I'm glad you mention it. I'll see that he makes his personal appearance here every evening after this instead of only twice a week."

Twenty Years of It.

Emaciated by Diabetes; Tortured with Gravel and Kidney Pains.

Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached 70, and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 108 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box.

Church Built of Fossils.

There is a church in the quiet little village of Mumford, near Niagara Falls, which is composed entirely of fossils. At first glance the walls appear to be constructed of rough sandstone smeared with an uneven coating of gritty, coarse plaster, but a closer view reveals the error of this first conclusion. Instead of plaster the eyes behold traceries of delicate leaves, lacework of interwoven twigs, bits of broken branches, fragments of mossy bark and splinters of wood, all preserved against the wasting of time and decay by being turned into the hardest of flinty limestone. As a matter of fact, every block of stone in the four walls is a closely cemented mass of dainty fossils.

His Private Opinion.

Wiggins—Have a cigar, old man? Digaby—Thanks! Don't care if I do. Wiggins (three minutes later)—Well, what do you think of that weed?

Digaby—It is like the one you are smoking?

Wiggins—Yes; both out of the same box.

Digaby—Well, you evidently believe in the old axiom that "misery loves company."

If a man could have half his wishes he would double his trouble.—Poor Richard.

Washington Gossip

Red tape is always associated with the business methods of government, whether in America or in other countries. Nearly every one who has had dealings with Washington will testify as to the tedious regulations which must be observed and the vexatious delays which exhaust the patience of those who have to do with the departments. The President, who, by temperament, has no sympathy with unnecessary conventionalities, and who desires always to see work done in the quickest and most effective way, has appointed a commission of five men, selected from four of the executive departments, to investigate the government methods of doing business, and, if possible, to discover and recommend better ways. In private business red tape practices are killed off by competition; for other things being equal, the firm which does its work in the most direct and economical way has an advantage. In government business competition plays no part and, as a rule, has no influence; and custom assumes an undue importance. The result is a tendency, characteristic of all departments of the public business, to become clogged with rules and entangled in petty details, to the great detriment both of speed and of economy.

Families living in large towns or cities have sometimes been asked by their letter carrier to buy tickets to a picnic, excursion, concert, ball or other entertainment. Even if the request has not been formally made, the tickets, with the price plainly printed on them, have been left at the house. It is not generally known that such distribution of tickets is forbidden by the postoffice department. Indeed, even those who have known of the prohibition have seldom been inclined to complain against the postman who has delivered their mail daily in rain and shine for years. At the beginning of the season of picnics and excursions this year the Postmaster General called the attention of the postmasters to the regulation, and said he would hold them responsible for its enforcement. The regulation applies to rural-free-delivery carriers as well as to those in cities; but on the rural-free-delivery routes the carriers have certain privileges of their own. They may carry "articles or packages of unmarketable merchandise for hire and upon the request of patrons residing on their respective routes."

Now and then one gets an amusing glimpse of the variety of duties which the President is called upon to perform. While he was settling the difference between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen, and deciding what should be done in the case of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and arranging for a peace conference between Russia and Japan, a delegation of Gloucester fish merchants called upon him to complain of the conduct of the mackerel. These inconsiderate fish, formerly very regular in their habits, have lately become dissipated and erratic. They take long and frequent vacations, without giving any indication as to where they are going or when they will return, and in other ways give evidence of leading a double life. The Gloucester fish merchants, who have so often fed these mackerel and looked after them so tenderly, are naturally hurt. They want the President to get after the rebellious schools with his big stick, and compel the mackerel to be good; and he promised to have the fish commission make an investigation.

Picture post-cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound, varying somewhat with the weight of the card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the 8 cents on books, and the 16 cents on merchandise. Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce. The collecting habit, in other words, brings to the Treasury many an honest penny. The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the most recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

Heavy receipts in June resulted in a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury operations of that month, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to about \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year. Receipts were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase of expenditures in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

The war department has recently given an order which appeals to the finest sentiment. The post commander at Fort McHenry has been directed to ascertain the exact position of the pole from which floated the flag which suggested to Francis Scott Key "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers and enlisted men at the post wish to erect a stone to mark the spot.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.



Washington Gossip

Red tape is always associated with the business methods of government, whether in America or in other countries. Nearly every one who has had dealings with Washington will testify as to the tedious regulations which must be observed and the vexatious delays which exhaust the patience of those who have to do with the departments. The President, who, by temperament, has no sympathy with unnecessary conventionalities, and who desires always to see work done in the quickest and most effective way, has appointed a commission of five men, selected from four of the executive departments, to investigate the government methods of doing business, and, if possible, to discover and recommend better ways. In private business red tape practices are killed off by competition; for other things being equal, the firm which does its work in the most direct and economical way has an advantage. In government business competition plays no part and, as a rule, has no influence; and custom assumes an undue importance. The result is a tendency, characteristic of all departments of the public business, to become clogged with rules and entangled in petty details, to the great detriment both of speed and of economy.

Families living in large towns or cities have sometimes been asked by their letter carrier to buy tickets to a picnic, excursion, concert, ball or other entertainment. Even if the request has not been formally made, the tickets, with the price plainly printed on them, have been left at the house. It is not generally known that such distribution of tickets is forbidden by the postoffice department. Indeed, even those who have known of the prohibition have seldom been inclined to complain against the postman who has delivered their mail daily in rain and shine for years. At the beginning of the season of picnics and excursions this year the Postmaster General called the attention of the postmasters to the regulation, and said he would hold them responsible for its enforcement. The regulation applies to rural-free-delivery carriers as well as to those in cities; but on the rural-free-delivery routes the carriers have certain privileges of their own. They may carry "articles or packages of unmarketable merchandise for hire and upon the request of patrons residing on their respective routes."

Now and then one gets an amusing glimpse of the variety of duties which the President is called upon to perform. While he was settling the difference between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen, and deciding what should be done in the case of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and arranging for a peace conference between Russia and Japan, a delegation of Gloucester fish merchants called upon him to complain of the conduct of the mackerel. These inconsiderate fish, formerly very regular in their habits, have lately become dissipated and erratic. They take long and frequent vacations, without giving any indication as to where they are going or when they will return, and in other ways give evidence of leading a double life. The Gloucester fish merchants, who have so often fed these mackerel and looked after them so tenderly, are naturally hurt. They want the President to get after the rebellious schools with his big stick, and compel the mackerel to be good; and he promised to have the fish commission make an investigation.

Picture post-cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound, varying somewhat with the weight of the card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the 8 cents on books, and the 16 cents on merchandise. Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce. The collecting habit, in other words, brings to the Treasury many an honest penny. The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the most recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

Heavy receipts in June resulted in a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury operations of that month, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to about \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year. Receipts were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase of expenditures in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

The war department has recently given an order which appeals to the finest sentiment. The post commander at Fort McHenry has been directed to ascertain the exact position of the pole from which floated the flag which suggested to Francis Scott Key "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers and enlisted men at the post wish to erect a stone to mark the spot.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

Washington Gossip

Red tape is always associated with the business methods of government, whether in America or in other countries. Nearly every one who has had dealings with Washington will testify as to the tedious regulations which must be observed and the vexatious delays which exhaust the patience of those who have to do with the departments. The President, who, by temperament, has no sympathy with unnecessary conventionalities, and who desires always to see work done in the quickest and most effective way, has appointed a commission of five men, selected from four of the executive departments, to investigate the government methods of doing business, and, if possible, to discover and recommend better ways. In private business red tape practices are killed off by competition; for other things being equal, the firm which does its work in the most direct and economical way has an advantage. In government business competition plays no part and, as a rule, has no influence; and custom assumes an undue importance. The result is a tendency, characteristic of all departments of the public business, to become clogged with rules and entangled in petty details, to the great detriment both of speed and of economy.

Families living in large towns or cities have sometimes been asked by their letter carrier to buy tickets to a picnic, excursion, concert, ball or other entertainment. Even if the request has not been formally made, the tickets, with the price plainly printed on them, have been left at the house. It is not generally known that such distribution of tickets is forbidden by the postoffice department. Indeed, even those who have known of the prohibition have seldom been inclined to complain against the postman who has delivered their mail daily in rain and shine for years. At the beginning of the season of picnics and excursions this year the Postmaster General called the attention of the postmasters to the regulation, and said he would hold them responsible for its enforcement. The regulation applies to rural-free-delivery carriers as well as to those in cities; but on the rural-free-delivery routes the carriers have certain privileges of their own. They may carry "articles or packages of unmarketable merchandise for hire and upon the request of patrons residing on their respective routes."

Now and then one gets an amusing glimpse of the variety of duties which the President is called upon to perform. While he was settling the difference between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen, and deciding what should be done in the case of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and arranging for a peace conference between Russia and Japan, a delegation of Gloucester fish merchants called upon him to complain of the conduct of the mackerel. These inconsiderate fish, formerly very regular in their habits, have lately become dissipated and erratic. They take long and frequent vacations, without giving any indication as to where they are going or when they will return, and in other ways give evidence of leading a double life. The Gloucester fish merchants, who have so often fed these mackerel and looked after them so tenderly, are naturally hurt. They want the President to get after the rebellious schools with his big stick, and compel the mackerel to be good; and he promised to have the fish commission make an investigation.

Picture post-cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound, varying somewhat with the weight of the card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the 8 cents on books, and the 16 cents on merchandise. Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce. The collecting habit, in other words, brings to the Treasury many an honest penny. The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the most recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

Heavy receipts in June resulted in a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury operations of that month, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to about \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year. Receipts were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase of expenditures in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

The war department has recently given an order which appeals to the finest sentiment. The post commander at Fort McHenry has been directed to ascertain the exact position of the pole from which floated the flag which suggested to Francis Scott Key "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers and enlisted men at the post wish to erect a stone to mark the spot.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

Washington Gossip

Red tape is always associated with the business methods of government, whether in America or in other countries. Nearly every one who has had dealings with Washington will testify as to the tedious regulations which must be observed and the vexatious delays which exhaust the patience of those who have to do with the departments. The President, who, by temperament, has no sympathy with unnecessary conventionalities, and who desires always to see work done in the quickest and most effective way, has appointed a commission of five men, selected from four of the executive departments, to investigate the government methods of doing business, and, if possible, to discover and recommend better ways. In private business red tape practices are killed off by competition; for other things being equal, the firm which does its work in the most direct and economical way has an advantage. In government business competition plays no part and, as a rule, has no influence; and custom assumes an undue importance. The result is a tendency, characteristic of all departments of the public business, to become clogged with rules and entangled in petty details, to the great detriment both of speed and of economy.

Families living in large towns or cities have sometimes been asked by their letter carrier to buy tickets to a picnic, excursion, concert, ball or other entertainment. Even if the request has not been formally made, the tickets, with the price plainly printed on them, have been left at the house. It is not generally known that such distribution of tickets is forbidden by the postoffice department. Indeed, even those who have known of the prohibition have seldom been inclined to complain against the postman who has delivered their mail daily in rain and shine for years. At the beginning of the season of picnics and excursions this year the Postmaster General called the attention of the postmasters to the regulation, and said he would hold them responsible for its enforcement. The regulation applies to rural-free-delivery carriers as well as to those in cities; but on the rural-free-delivery routes the carriers have certain privileges of their own. They may carry "articles or packages of unmarketable merchandise for hire and upon the request of patrons residing on their respective routes."

Now and then one gets an amusing glimpse of the variety of duties which the President is called upon to perform. While he was settling the difference between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen, and deciding what should be done in the case of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and arranging for a peace conference between Russia and Japan, a delegation of Gloucester fish merchants called upon him to complain of the conduct of the mackerel. These inconsiderate fish, formerly very regular in their habits, have lately become dissipated and erratic. They take long and frequent vacations, without giving any indication as to where they are going or when they will return, and in other ways give evidence of leading a double life. The Gloucester fish merchants, who have so often fed these mackerel and looked after them so tenderly, are naturally hurt. They want the President to get after the rebellious schools with his big stick, and compel the mackerel to be good; and he promised to have the fish commission make an investigation.

Picture post-cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound, varying somewhat with the weight of the card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the 8 cents on books, and the 16 cents on merchandise. Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce. The collecting habit, in other words, brings to the Treasury many an honest penny. The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the most recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

Heavy receipts in June resulted in a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury operations of that month, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to about \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year. Receipts were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase of expenditures in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

The war department has recently given an order which appeals to the finest sentiment. The post commander at Fort McHenry has been directed to ascertain the exact position of the pole from which floated the flag which suggested to Francis Scott Key "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers and enlisted men at the post wish to erect a stone to mark the spot.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

Washington Gossip

Red tape is always associated with the business methods of government, whether in America or in other countries. Nearly every one who has had dealings with Washington will testify as to the tedious regulations which must be observed and the vexatious delays which exhaust the patience of those who have to do with the departments. The President, who, by temperament, has no sympathy with unnecessary conventionalities, and who desires always to see work done in the quickest and most effective way, has appointed a commission of five men, selected from four of the executive departments, to investigate the government methods of doing business, and, if possible, to discover and recommend better ways. In private business red tape practices are killed off by competition; for other things being equal, the firm which does its work in the most direct and economical way has an advantage. In government business competition plays no part and, as a rule, has no influence; and custom assumes an undue importance. The result is a tendency, characteristic of all departments of the public business, to become clogged with rules and entangled in petty details, to the great detriment both of speed and of economy.

Families living in large towns or cities have sometimes been asked by their letter carrier to buy tickets to a picnic, excursion, concert, ball or other entertainment. Even if the request has not been formally made, the tickets, with the price plainly printed on them, have been left at the house. It is not generally known that such distribution of tickets is forbidden by the postoffice department. Indeed, even those who have known of the prohibition have seldom been inclined to complain against the postman who has delivered their mail daily in rain and shine for years. At the beginning of the season of picnics and excursions this year the Postmaster General called the attention of the postmasters to the regulation, and said he would hold them responsible for its enforcement. The regulation applies to rural-free-delivery carriers as well as to those in cities; but on the rural-free-delivery routes the carriers have certain privileges of their own. They may carry "articles or packages of unmarketable merchandise for hire and upon the request of patrons residing on their respective routes."

Now and then one gets an amusing glimpse of the variety of duties which the President is called upon to perform. While he was settling the difference between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen, and deciding what should be done in the case of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and arranging for a peace conference between Russia and Japan, a delegation of Gloucester fish merchants called upon him to complain of the conduct of the mackerel. These inconsiderate fish, formerly very regular in their habits, have lately become dissipated and erratic. They take long and frequent vacations, without giving any indication as to where they are going or when they will return, and in other ways give evidence of leading a double life. The Gloucester fish merchants, who have so often fed these mackerel and looked after them so tenderly, are naturally hurt. They want the President to get after the rebellious schools with his big stick, and compel the mackerel to be good; and he promised to have the fish commission make an investigation.

Picture post-cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound, varying somewhat with the weight of the card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the 8 cents on books, and the 16 cents on merchandise. Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce. The collecting habit, in other words, brings to the Treasury many an honest penny. The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the most recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

Heavy receipts in June resulted in a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury operations of that month, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to about \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year. Receipts were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase of expenditures in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

The war department has recently given an order which appeals to the finest sentiment. The post commander at Fort McHenry has been directed to ascertain the exact position of the pole from which floated the flag which suggested to Francis Scott Key "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers and enlisted men at the post wish to erect a stone to mark the spot.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

A Suit Over the Word Graft.

The Massachusetts courts are wrestling with the word "graft." A Lowell newspaper is being sued for libel for applying the word to a politician. The counsel for the journal has offered to submit a brief defining the various meanings of the word "graft," for there seems to be a use of the word in which nothing corrupt is implied. In this sense it means merely the holding of a public office, the return from which may be entirely proper. The courts will then decide which of the various meanings of the word must be attached to its use in the alleged libel. It is a handy word, if one may explain after using it whether it was intended as a compliment or a reflection upon another's integrity.

Sound as a Dollar.

Monticello, Minn., Aug. 7.—Mr. J. W. Moore of this place stands as a living proof of the fact that Bright's Disease, even in the last stages, may be perfectly and permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Moore says: "In 1893, three reputable physicians after a careful examination told me that I would die within a year. My feet and ankles and legs were badly swollen; I could hardly stand on my feet and had given up all hopes of getting cured, when a traveling salesman told me that he himself had been cured of Bright's Disease two years before."

"He said he had taken to his bed and expected to die with it, but that he had been cured by a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I commenced taking them at once and I am thankful to say that they saved my life. After a short treatment I was completely restored to good health and I am now as sound as a dollar."

Experience Begets Wisdom.

Wife (during the spat)—Oh, you think you know it all, don't you? Husband—Not necessarily; but I know a great deal more now than I did the day I proposed to you, I'm sorry to say.

Fell Dead.

A man fell dead in Chicago the other day from heart trouble, and thousands die every day in the same way. But the cause of nine out of ten of such cases of heart trouble is indigestion. The cure is Dr. Caldwell's (Inactive) Syrup Pepsin. The explanation is that the swollen, inflamed and engorged stomach presses right up against the heart and prevents it from working; your heart flutters, palpitates, pains and you are short of breath; some lose it forever. Just try for these symptoms, a few doses of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and see how quickly it will cure you. Sold by all druggists at 60c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

A French professor is the owner of a collection of 120 human heads, representing every known race of people on the globe.

In a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It treats the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Feet, Hot, Itchy, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Beautiful Flowers.

Flowers, of all created things the most innocently simple, and most superbly complex; playthings for childhood, ornaments of the grave—flowers, beloved by the wandering idiot, and studied by the deep-thinking man of science—flowers, that, of perishable things, are the most heavenly!—flowers

THE NEWS.
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.
A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, In Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Equitable report says that the company shows a steady growth. The same claim might be made for any graveyard.

If they are going to reimpose those war taxes on us, we might as well have the fun of getting out and licking another third class power.

There are some press agents who believe that the presidential bees now buzzing will lay them up quite a stock of honey before 1908.

China has furnished the ring for the Oriental championship bout. The question is whether she will get any of the gate receipts.

A whole lot of minor grafters in Washington can point with pride to their record inasmuch as they have not stolen as freely as some of their associates.

Who is going to believe the state department is really in favor of the Open Door when it talks of extending the scope of its extradition treaties.

Witte is missing some of the preliminary feeds at Portsmouth but probably he will have a plenty to digest when he chews over the Japanese peace terms.

Senator Depew says he is about to return from Europe. There are many citizens of the United States who if they were safely in Europe would make every effort it stay there.

Mr. Sato says that he has never given out any outline of the Japanese peace conditions. Nobody thought that he was to and there are very few who would believe them if they thought he had.

Paul Morton scaled down his salary \$20,000 when he took charge of the Equitable. There are some of us who could stand a similar reduction of our salaries if there was going to be \$80,000 left.

They seem to have thought in New York that Fads and Fancies was well worth buying. Perhaps they knew the reporters were onto some of the doings of the smart set that were better worth suppressing.

A glance at the Congressional Record shows that a great many of the members who are making the most fuss over the Treasury deficit were the very ones who helped create it by voting "aye" on the appropriation bills.

Strong efforts are being made by several organizations notably the Southern Cotton Growers Association, to force the resignation of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture. It is not likely they will succeed. In the first place Secretary Wilson is not much inclined to resign. Friends call this conscious recalcitrance and enemies call it obstinacy. Which ever it is, he has the confidence of the President in his honesty and while the President is determined that the Department of Agriculture shall be purged of the grafting that has been going on for at least two years past, he is willing that Secretary Wilson shall do the job and he is confident that he can and will do it with proper assistance. There is no question in any quarter that during the eight and a half years that Mr. Wilson has been Secretary of the agriculture, he has done much valuable work. The department under him has expanded and the various branches of investigation that have been opened up have been of real service to the farmer. If Secretary Wilson has been taken advantage of in some departments, it has been because he trusted too fully in men who have proved to be dishonest. When these are cleared out there is no reason that the Department shall not continue the good work that has been so largely inaugurated under the present secretary. There is one thing that is likely to result from secretary Wilson's visit to Oyster Bay. He had a long talk with the President there and it is understood that it has been arranged that there shall be no more voluntary resignations from the department of officials who are under investigation. It is stated that a large number of employees of the department besides the prominent heads of bureaus have recently taken advantage of this mode of exit and have quitted the service with all the advantage of voluntary resignation though in reality had they remained they would have been dropped "for the good of the service." There is no saying how far the present investigation will implicate other bureau officials in the improper practices that are said to have obtained in the department but there is no question but there is going to be such a cleaning up of the various bureaus as will make the dry bones rattle and it is equally safe to say that Secretary Wilson will be allowed to remain and finish the work of investigation.

A Great Advantage.

The young man with the yellow satchel stopped at the cabin of an old colored minister. "Let me sell you an alarm clock," began the young man. "Automatic, double-action guaranteed timepiece." The old man lit his cornucopia. "Dat all sounds very good," he drawled, "but de only kind ob an alarm clock dat Ah want am a rooster. Den when yo' gits tired risin' early yo' kin turn aroun' en hab de alarm clock for dinnah. Beats all de automatic clocks on earf."—Chicago Daily News.

Treat's Distinguished Ancestry.

Charles Henry Treat, who became United States treasurer several years ago, is a direct descendant of Robert Treat, who for thirty-two years was deputy and royal governor of the colony of Connecticut. Mr. Treat lived for a number of years in Delaware and later in Maryland, before moving to New York.

Put a Class in Good Humor.

Mrs. Rorer, the New York cooking teacher, invariably prefaces her class lessons with a story, even if it is sometimes against herself.

EUFULA IN GRIEF

BITTER WAIL EMITTED BY ALA. BAMA TOWN.

Its Baseball Heroes Go Down in Humiliating Defeat Before the Dinkkeyville Demons—Local Scribe Weeps and Refuses to Be Comforted.

Our sympathy gushes out toward our esteemed contemporary, the Daily State of Eufaula, Ala., in its tribulation over the defeat of the Eufaula baseball team by a nine from Dinkkeyville. "Poor Eufaula!" sobs the editor, "not in all of the several years we were wont to chronicle her many splendid achievements and her various contests for supremacy were we once called upon to witness a wreck so vast, so complete, so exhaustive, so overwhelming. Fifteen to five! And pulverized by Dinkkeyville at that!"

It was terrible. From what we can gather from the incoherent wall of our distressed brother the Dinkkeyville team excelled in batting: "They knocked balls to the south and they were returned over the fence from some county in upper Florida; they knocked balls to the eastward and they were returned across the river from Georgia; they knocked balls to the westward and the state special correspondents in Mississippi wired us a great sensation of the falling meteors; their foul tips to various points of the compass falling through skylights were reported from Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Atlanta and Birmingham as explosions and credited to bomb throwers."

This superiority at the bat would of itself have won the game, possibly, but in addition the Dinkkeyville team boasted of great ability in base-running. At least this is the inference drawn from the somewhat agitated account of the catastrophe:

"Dinkkeyville took up most of the time of the game that way. It needed four street sprinklers to keep the dust down and get a glimpse of the runner. Every few seconds we could hear the sound of a batted ball on its way to St. Andrew's bay, then a runner would emerge from the plate and couldn't be seen any more until he landed again at the starting point. They kept the base paths hot and at one time, when the paths were full of runners—they never halted at the base, but kept going—we thought of turning the fire alarm. The street hands are out to-day filling up the gullies made in the base paths."

Evidently Eufaula made a deplorable mistake in going up against the demons of Dinkkeyville. But the editor of the State plucks hope from the jaws of disaster. Another game is scheduled and he intends to witness it:

"We want a front seat, for not since our esteemed but now deceased fellow workman, Shakespeare, reported 'The Comedy of Errors' have we seen anything like that game yesterday."

Later information, however, is to the effect that further games are postponed and the editor breaks out afresh: "After the above had been written it came to us that for the first time in her history of conquest Eufaula yielded to superiority, confessed her inadequacy and sought her tent of grief while Dinkkeyville, drunk with the gore of their adversary and dangle her reeking scalp at their heels, made their triumphant march to the depot and took the train for—Dinkkeyville. We refuse to be comforted." Quite right, brother! There is no use in trying to find comfort. All is despair. Words of consolation are like salt on a sore thumb, and we forbear. Yet we can not suppress a sob of sympathy and commiseration. For we have been there and we may be there again.—Washington Post.

Up in New Hampshire.

Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney general of Massachusetts, on visiting the birthplace of Horace Greeley in Amherst, N. H., noticed that there was no placard about the place to inform the public of its historical interest. Accordingly he himself tacked on the house a card which read: "This is the birthplace of Horace Greeley." While he was engaged at this task a passing native paused to read the card, and turning to Mr. Pillsbury he remarked with some acidity: "The gall of some of you fellows that hev made money in the city is fairly sick'nin'. What do you suppose folks here care whether you was born on this farm or some other old farm? Them's my sentiments, Mr. Greeley, and don't you forgit it!"—Law Notes.

A Great Advantage.

The young man with the yellow satchel stopped at the cabin of an old colored minister. "Let me sell you an alarm clock," began the young man. "Automatic, double-action guaranteed timepiece." The old man lit his cornucopia. "Dat all sounds very good," he drawled, "but de only kind ob an alarm clock dat Ah want am a rooster. Den when yo' gits tired risin' early yo' kin turn aroun' en hab de alarm clock for dinnah. Beats all de automatic clocks on earf."—Chicago Daily News.

Treat's Distinguished Ancestry.

Charles Henry Treat, who became United States treasurer several years ago, is a direct descendant of Robert Treat, who for thirty-two years was deputy and royal governor of the colony of Connecticut. Mr. Treat lived for a number of years in Delaware and later in Maryland, before moving to New York.

Put a Class in Good Humor.

Mrs. Rorer, the New York cooking teacher, invariably prefaces her class lessons with a story, even if it is sometimes against herself.

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and hard colds."—M. LODGMAN, M.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

25c. per bottle. All drug stores.

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

Household Fire Extinguisher.

The nervous housewife who lives in constant dread of fire, may with very little trouble make an extinguisher that will put out a blaze if used at once. All she needs to do is to put 3 pounds of salt in a gallon of water, and to this add 1 1/2 pounds of sal ammoniac. This liquid should be bottled and when the fire is discovered it should be poured on it.

Shaw Is Churchman.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, for more than twenty years prior to going to Washington, was superintendent of one and at times two Sunday schools, and represented the Des Moines Conference three times at the General Conference of his church.

"I had diabetes in its worst form," says Marion Lee, of Dunreath, Ind. "I tried eight physicians without relief. Only three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure made me a well man." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Hire Diamonds for Style.

The hiring of diamonds of dazzling brilliancy and large value by new-made New Yorkers, to be used temporarily on their annual visitation of their former homes in Canada or the provinces is common.

Norway Loans to Farmers.

Farmers can borrow money from the government in Norway at 3 per cent interest, and still the Norse rush to other lands. The reason is that the collateral on which to borrow is rather difficult to get in Norway.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a medicine free from poisons and will cure any case of kidney disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Potatoes for Pen Wipers.

A certain London hotel used a bushel of potatoes a year for penwipers on the tables in the writing rooms. It is claimed that a potato wiper is the best preservative that can be obtained for the pen.

Money for Rescue Hall.

The money from the sale of two east side Methodist churches in New York will be spent nearby. It will go into the extremely successful Wesley Rescue Hall in the Bowery.

Ill-Timed Wit.

"Did he leave you anything when he died?" "Oh, yes, he did! And I questioned her." "What was it?" "He left me an orphan, sir!"—Cleveland Leader.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure all diseases arising from disordered kidneys or bladder. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Natural.

Said the maid to the milkman, "This said the man to the maid, 'Well, you'd be blue, too, if as many bum jokes were sprung about you as there are on this milk!'" Which seems to be true. —Cleveland Leader.

Force Expended in Thinking.

Dr. Paul Sollier, expert psychologist, told his brethren at their annual meeting in Paris that to think for a whole week is to expend just about as much energy as would lift 8,000 pounds to the height of the Eiffel Tower.

Chinese in New York.

There were 6,080 Chinese inhabitants of New York, according to the last census, but the popular estimate is that the actual number of Chinamen is twice as large. Though there is a rigid federal exclusion law and few births occur in the Chinese quarters, the Chinese population seems to increase.

We like best to call

SCOTT'S EMULSION

a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 405-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

LEAD "SIMPLE LIFE"

STRANGE SECT WOULD FORM NEW GARDEN OF EDEN.

Claim to Be the Healthiest and Most Rational Livers on the Earth—One and All Are Said to Be Free-Thinking Christians.

The curious and romantic-looking followers of the simple life who have been attracting so much interest on the Riviera, and particularly at Mentone and Nice, during the winter, have with the warmer weather begun to move into northern Italy, and near Como there is an increasing colony of these strange people, who seem well supplied with money, and who are now in search of a secluded and favorable estate on which to form a new garden of Eden, says the Washington Star's general correspondent.

As the simple livers wear no clothing beyond sandals and one long, flowing, toga-like white gown of light woolen fabric, and as they spend almost all of their lives in the open air, they will probably settle down in one of the warm-sheltered valleys near Lake Como, where the rigors of winter are not too severe.

The queer little commonwealth has been joined by all kinds of people, including Englishmen, Germans, French and Russians.

The men wear long hair and picturesque beards, while the women, robust and the picture of vigor and health, have an almost Amazonian appearance. They pass their lives in the open air and when compelled, as during some of the recent severe weather, to sleep in houses, they remove doors, windows, carpets and curtains and sleep with scarcely any covering, on hard, simple mattresses.

They bathe at least twice a day and are strict believers in vegetarianism and an uncooked food diet; their drink is water and as far as can be ascertained they are one and all free-thinking Christians.

Of their family histories and past positions in the world they do not speak, though among them are persons of undoubted distinction. They claim to be the healthiest and the most rational livers on the earth and declare that all who desire to escape disease and unhappiness are bound in time to join their ranks and adopt their rules, which are those of nature and of Christ.

One member of the band, a well-educated German, named Paul, says that four years ago he was given up by the best physicians of Europe with not another year to live. He adopted the simple life as his last chance, rambled in the sunshine and in the fields and forests, over the mountains and Alpine pastures, sleeping at night under trees or sheltered by rocks throughout the entire summer and when winter came, instead of dying, he felt full of vigor and new life.

The Only Way.

Kang Yue Wei, the Chinese reformer, was describing the hardships that are undergone for reform's sake in China.

"But reform," he said, "is never brought about except with suffering. They who carry the torch of progress make targets of themselves. Reform and persecution walk hand in hand. It is always so."

"It is always so. It is the only way. You remember our Chinese sage, Chang Wu?"

"Chang Wu found one day among his disciples a beautiful princess. She had come to propound 'Jain questions to the sage, but the old man's great age, his manifold infirmities, shocked her. She forgot her questions, and kneeling, she gazed at Chang Wu in silence."

"Daughter," said Chang Wu, smiling, "why do you regard me so strangely?"

The princess flushed and murmured confusedly.

"Oh, father, do you not find it very unpleasant to grow old?"

"Yes, very," Chang Wu answered. "But is there any other way of living a long time?"

Drove Trade in Autographs.

Dr. W. G. Grace, the most famous cricketer in England, probably has given his autograph as often as any other celebrity. At a match not long ago he wrote his name in the notebook of a little girl. A couple of weeks later, much to his surprise, the same little lady shyly sidled up to him with the necessary documents and the request for his autograph. "But I gave it you only a few days ago," laughingly said the veteran. "Oh," came the answer, "I changed that one for two bishops." Dr. Grace laughed heartily as he replied: "Well, my dear, if a cricketer is worth two bishops I don't believe I ought to give you another autograph. But your naivete is so delicious I suppose I must. So there you are."

Italy's King to Knight American.

Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard is to have the distinction of being knighted by the King of Italy at the January levee. Dr. Kennard recently removed from Philadelphia to Tarrytown, N. Y., and his novels in the Italian tongue have received larger royalties than any Italian novelist, save Gabrielle D'Annunzio.

To Purify Sewage.

The Motherwell (England) town council has decided to establish a plant for sewage purification in which the septic system will be used. The plant will cost £16,000, including the site.

VIRGINIA FARMS

\$5.00 Per Acre And Up.

WE FURNISH LISTS OF DESIRABLE FARMS AND OLD PLANTATIONS for sale on our line of road in Virginia. Productive lands with improvements, in desirable communities, with best church, school and social advantages, at \$5.00 and up per acre. We have many Northern and Western people with us already who are delighted with our section. Come and see what they are doing, how they like the country, people, climate, etc. Why stay in the cold North with its short summers and long cold winters, when we offer you here in the sunny South all your present advantages and numerous others at less than one-third of your present investment.

For further information, lists of farms or industrial openings, excursion rates, etc., and our beautiful pamphlet on Virginia, address

F. H. LABAUME, Agr. and Ind. Agt. Norfolk & Western R'y. Dep't. B 1, Roanoke, Va.

Job Printing

THE NEWS OFFICE

Turns Out
The = BETTER = Kind

Are You Interested in the South?

DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT NOW GOING ON IN

The Great Central South?

OF INNUMERABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN OR OLD ONES--TO GROW RICH!

Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line Railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? About stock raising where the extreme of winter feeding is but six (6) short weeks? Of places where truck growing and fruit raising yield enormous returns yearly. Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries; of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings.

If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WALL PAPER

Paints = Oils = Brushes

Make your Old Woodwork and Old Furniture new by applying
CHI--NAMEL

For sale by James H. Swan, Antioch, Ill.

USE
A-B Stove Polish
WORLD'S BEST
LIQUID AND DRY
Ayling Bros. 14 Madison Av., Chicago

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED

C. F. INGALLS
Jewellers and Opticians,
112 Genesee St., Waukegan, Ill.

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co.
has Money To Loan

on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire
129 BANK OF ANTIOCH.

E. V. ORVIS,
LAWYER.
PRACTICE ALL COURTS.

FRANK B. ORVIS,
INSURANCE.
Offices: Waukegan, Phone 1291.
Spring Grove.

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed Embalmer
Licensed by the State Board of Health

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed by the State Board of Health

T. N. DONNELLY & Co.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY
at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores.
Dec 19 01 71

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year in advance. Single copies 10c. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office: 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.
Notary Public

Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance

Special Agent
PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

T. N. DONNELLY & Co.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY
at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores.
Dec 19 01 71

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mr. John P. Maher and friend spent part of the week with Mr. Burtis Overton.

Mr. Bell Hughes Sundayed with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes.

The Ladies Aid will have another cake sale next Saturday, Aug. 12.

Mr. C. Harris entertained his brother and wife a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shephardson and baby visited relatives here the past week.

Mr. E. L. Wald, of Grayslake, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Thelia Champion is visiting her cousin, Mr. A. Richards.

Mrs. John J. McMahon is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Emma Kerr and Mrs. James Kerr were in the city Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gonyo and daughter spent Sunday with his brother at Wilmette, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, of Chicago, attended the funeral of Miss Maude Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. Koeppen and daughter spent Wednesday in the city with their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Fairman.

Mrs. A. Little and daughter, of Antioch, were in town Wednesday evening to see her sister, Miss Cora Wallace, who returned from the hospital Tuesday.

The ladies of the Angola Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. L. M. Cribb at her home in Antioch on Tuesday afternoon August 15. Everybody welcome.

The ladies of the Fox Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Edwin Wilton Thursday afternoon, August 17. Visitors cordially invited. Mrs. Tessie Nelson, secretary.

Card of Thanks.—I wish to thank the many friends who so kindly assisted during the illness and death of my daughter, and all those who sent flowers. I also wish to thank the singers and the Lehmanns for their flowers. Archie Gibson.

Miss Maude Gibson was born in Lake Villa April 23, 1892, and died August 2, 1905, aged 13 years, 3 months and 10 days. She was the only living daughter of Archie Gibson and his wife Hattie Gibson, who died several years ago. Maude always seemed to be a strong, healthy girl, and her death comes as a great shock to a great many. She has spent most of her life in Lake Villa and vicinity, but last spring she went to Chicago to work, and about six weeks ago came home to her father's and became steadily worse. All was done that loving hands could do, but the complication of diseases was more than could be conquered by human skill and she passed peacefully away Wednesday evening. Death was directly due to heart failure. The funeral was held at her late home Friday afternoon, Rev. Hitchcock officiating. The sorrowing father has the sympathy of all in his bereavement.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. A. W. Harvey is improving.

Mr. Mont Allen and Miss Belle Allen spent Saturday and Sunday at Kenosha.

Mr. Ray Darby, of Wilmette, is visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. T. Mead.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parker are visiting friends in Indiana.

Mrs. Cora Richardson and daughter, of Chicago, spent part of the week here.

Mrs. Emma Kerr was the guest of Mrs. S. Allen the last of the week.

Mrs. Emma Harvey, of Waukegan, is visiting relatives here.

F. C. Wilbur is among those who contemplate going to Portland, Oregon, soon.

Many from here attended the funeral of A. Beawell at his home west of here on Friday.

Miss Doolittle, of Waukegan, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. F. Battershall the last of the week.

Mrs. H. J. Wheelock has gone to Waverly, Iowa, where she will spend a few weeks with her brother and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Lewis and daughter Kathryn returned home on Saturday from Lewiston, Vermont, and Concord, N. H., where they have been the past two months.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mrs. H. B. Tower and Mrs. Geo. Gerrity were Chicago visitors last week.

Mrs. Trotter has been visiting relatives in Hickory for a few days.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Dodge on Thursday, Aug. 1, a son.

Miss Emily Wynn, of Waukegan, is visiting at Miss Carrie Bate's.

Mrs. D. B. Taylor left last Thursday for Milwaukee where she will visit for a short time with her brother.

Miss Edith Van Alstine has been very sick with appendicitis the past week.

Miss Nellie McDougall is entertaining her niece, Miss Arnes Taylor.

C. E. topic, Aug. 18.—"The building of of character." 2 Pet. 1:1-11. Jude 20, 21. Vivien Bonner, leader.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, of Waukegan, were here for a few days visiting with relatives.

Mrs. Harris is here visiting with her two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Thom and Mrs. George Dodge.

Mr. Peter Thompson, of Pikes Peak, Col., and his brother William and wife, of Chicago, are visiting the Stewart's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edmonds attended the wedding of their niece, Miss Gerry of Waukegan.

A bus load of ladies from Waukegan attended the missionary tea and thank offering here last Wednesday afternoon, among them were Mrs. Charles Wilbur, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Tomlough, Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Just.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mrs. Newell Parks spent last week with relatives in Kenosha.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor a little son, August 3, 1905.

Mrs. Geo. Patrick attended the funeral of Mrs. Nettie Bishop at Bristol on Friday.

Jacob Drom and family visited relatives in Antioch on Sunday.

The Misses Jennie and Jessie Garland of Bristol, visited at George Booth's last week.

Eugene Bailey and family, of Glenn Ellyn, Alex. Bailey and Mrs. Palmatier, of Salem, were calling on Trevor relatives on Wednesday.

Thursday evening, Aug. 3, Miss Sarah Patrick was the victim of a surprise party. A few friends gathered to help her celebrate her birthday. Among the company were three others whose birthdays occur on the same date. Ice cream, cake and fruit were served.

On Wednesday evening, August 16, the Ladies Aid of the Liberty church will give an ice cream social on the lawn at Henry Lubano. Miss Barnum, the noted elocutionist from Chicago, who has been with us before, will be present and recite some of her choice selections. Come one and all and have a good time.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. H. B. Gaines spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Fred Benedict and son, of Kenosha, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. C. E. Williams.

Rev. J. L. Sizer went on Saturday to Sawyer, Wis., to help in revival services being held at that place.

Some of the young people of this place attended the entertainment at Wesley on Friday evening.

Mr. Frank Holcomb, of Rockford, is acting as our depot agent during the absence of Mr. A. H. Bottley.

Mr. Clarence Jackson and Miss Mary Jackson spent Sunday at the home of Miss Ida Stevens.

Rev. J. E. Garrett, of Neenah, Wis., was calling on old friends here on Friday of last week. He was called here to officiate at the funeral of Mrs. E. M. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Halle, of Chicago, spent the greater part of the week at the home of his mother, Mrs. M. E. Halle, of this place.

Mrs. Walker and family spent the forepart of the week at the home of her brother Mr. W. Stannard, of this place. She is on her way east where she will make her future home.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Harvesting is nearly done.

Mrs. Ered Cribb called on friends at East Fox Lake Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Nelson fell Sunday afternoon hurting herself quite badly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tweed were callers here Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Galliger is entertaining some friends from the city.

Sunday School at Fort Hill every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

The Sunday School convention for the town of Grant will be held at the Congregational church at Fox Lake on Sunday August 14. Dr. Roemer and other speakers will be present.

Many persons in this community are suffering from kidney complaint who could avoid fatal results by using Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.

DIET OF THE FUTURE

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT TO REPLACE MEAT.

Dictates of Destiny Point Strongly Toward This End—Abundance and Cheapness of Nature's Production Bound to Turn the Scale.

That Americans are great meat eaters may be considered a fact of derivation from the hunting and fishing stage of the country's life. So long as meat was abundant and cheap it had the recommendations which led to its choice as the principle article of food. The vegetarian who here and there raised his voice in protest against the consumption of flesh foods was little heeded. A people are guided in the selection of their foods very little by deliberate choice. They eat the things which are closest to hand. The time may come with that remote future to which is referred everything Utopian when nations will deliberately select the predominating articles of their diet with reference to the development of specific racial characteristics. But at present people in general are not even convinced that what they eat has relevancy to what, as a nation, they become.

For a few centuries to come, Americans certainly will continue to eat the "food convenient to them," while good-humoredly allowing the socialists to tickle their palates with health foods. But even American independence or indifference is amenable to the dictates of destiny. Just now Americans seem destined to drift more strongly than ever toward a fruit diet. The moving consideration is the fancy figures, with an upward tendency, at which flesh foods are sold. The other consideration is the abundance and cheapness of fruits. As wisdom takes counsel of necessity, a third motive, which of itself would not have great weight, is the superior wholesomeness of fruit foods.

We produce the biggest apple crops in the world, our peach crops are unparalleled, our watermelons and small fruits respond in abundance to the mere tickling of the soil with a hoe. The same story holds true of all domestic fruits. But this term has become elastic. California distributes throughout the country great quantities of tropical fruits and the area of cultivation of these is constantly extending. When the Panama trench is dug the Pacific coast fruits can be brought to the eastern markets with greater celerity and less cost. Modern means of transportation have made the plantations of the West Indies also almost the same as though they were within the country confines.

It is safe to predict that the consumption of bananas especially will soon be increased. Oranges are being consumed in rapidly increasing quantities. Certainly during the summer months fruit will be king. During the winter months the force of habit will prevail and more fruit and less meat will be eaten.—Baltimore Herald.

Shooting a Tiger Wolf.

A gentleman residing at Glencon took up a position in the bush in the hope of potting a "buck," and hid himself near a bush path on a hillside. Suddenly he heard a rustling noise in the bush, and raising his head a few inches from the ground he perceived a dark object stealthily approaching him from the direction of the hill. In order to be ready for all possible contingencies he drew and cocked his weapon. The dark object crept nearer and nearer, and as its shape grew more distinct the waiting sportsman saw that it was not that of a man, but of a wild beast.

When within half a dozen yards it sprang straight at him. The rifle flashed, and while the brute was yet in the air the bullet found its mark. The marauder proved to be a splendid specimen of the "tiger wolf," or spotted hyena, and measured three feet six inches without the tail.—Allce Times.

The Professor's Toast.

"That reminds me," remarked the fellow opposite, "that we are a chivalrous race. At least we attempt to be so. Intention counts for considerable, especially when we give it consideration. A few years ago I was at a dinner—this was shortly after the 'new woman' appeared, and the staid college professor, who was an old-fashioned man, mentioned that while this new woman had ceased to be a lady, she had not become a gentleman. Then he capped it all by lifting his glass and saying: 'Here's to the better sex, God bless them.'—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

My Loss.

Farwell said to me, "You've lost a lot, you've lost your shining. And now I shall call you away—Time was when you held me in bondage—Time was when you ruled deep within. But now I shall leave you no longer. I am free to go forth and sin."

Come back! Come back! O my conscience! I cried from my soul's deep grief—Go weary I've grown of my sinning. I long for your brave relief. Oh, bring back the joy of your guidance! Why, oh, why! make me wait! Then the ghost of my conscience answered.

"You have called me too late—too late!"—Herbert Planchard, in Boston Transcript.

Innocent Irreverence.

Oliver was in the front yard one day when a gentleman passed by on the street. Oliver asked his nurse who it was.

"That was Mr. Lord," she responded.

"Muvver, oh muvver, God has just gone past—and he had a head hat on!"—Lippincott's.

Judge Cut the Knot.

A Missouri judge recently set a precedent which may prove embarrassing for twins. A boarding-house mistress of Kansas City seized the trunk of A. K. Young as security for the unpaid board bill of his twin brother Robert. "Why don't you pay your board bill?" the judge asked the owner of the trunk. "Because I don't owe any," the young man replied. Then the judge asked the brothers to stand together. "I don't see any difference," the court remarked. "You're exactly alike. If one of you refuse to pay a debt on the ground that the other incurred it, neither would have to pay his debts. Mrs. Wilson may have judgment, and may retain the trunk if the judgment is not satisfied."

Consumption Threatened.

C. Unger, 211 Maple street, Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me, and I have not been troubled since. Sold by J. H. Swan."

Ladies Crossed Over Pontoon.

M. Bertroux, the French minister of war, is a man of resource. It rained the other day in Paris with a remorseless fury. There was an exhibition of fencing which drew all Paris and when it was over the ladies found the street turned into a lake. How were they to cross? All the military men, especially the engineers, were nonplused. Then the minister had an inspiration. He sent some soldiers for chairs and a double line of these was made across the street like a pontoon. Each distracted dame took the hand of a soldier and was conveyed over the spectacle affording much gratification to the rest of the company.

Her Wish Came True.

In "A Diary from Dixie," by Mary Boyd Chesnut, there is a curious story of a beautiful Washington girl, Mattie Reedy, who, weary of the abuse that her northern friends showered upon the southern general, John Morgan, took up the cudgels in his defense. "What's your name?" asked an officer, turning fiercely upon her. "My name is Mattie Reedy," was the answer, "but please God, I shall one day call myself Mrs. John Morgan." Up to this time she had never met or even seen John Morgan. Somehow the story came to his ears. He sought her out, courted her and married her.

Foley's Kidney Cure

Will cure Bright's Disease, Will cure Diabetes, Will cure Stone in Bladder, Will cure Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Sold by J. H. Swan.

The Only Religious Test.

No religious test has been devised, short of burning a man at the stake—the ultimate and only satisfactory test—which will operate as a trustworthy criterion of sincere belief.—Mr. Asquith.

True Living.

Men's lives should be like the day—more beautiful in the evening; or like the summer—aglow with promise; and like the autumn—rich with golden sheaves, where good deeds have ripened in the field.—Charles Wagner.

Quick Relief for Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.

A Man to Be Admired.

I confess to a whole-hearted admiration for the fellow who can rest, who can sit or lie absolutely still minus a pipe, for three or four solid hours.—Fry's Magazine.

We Do Not Understand This Jest.

"Papa, do you think kings and queens are happy in their home life?" asked Jimmie.

"Well," replied his father, slowly, "I presume they are if they have a full house."

WILLIAMS BROS. ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE.

It Looks like a Good Time to Buy Summer Stock Sugar.

Window Shades, we sell them with adjustable roller, only 25c.

Screen Doors, a good one, at 90 cts and \$1.00.

Lawn Mowers, 14 in. \$3.00, 16 in. \$3.25, 18 in. \$3.50.

Nails, all sizes, at extremely low prices.

Williams Bros. Best Flour, \$1.60 a sack.

Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour, \$1.60 a sack.

Agency American Field Fencing - Show a New Poultry Fence - See it Did you try our 20c and 25c Coffee? The real value is 25c and 30c

Ultimate Use for Drawings.

Princess Mathilde was an artist in the passionate protection which she afforded to artists as well as by her love for the beautiful and her constant effort to attain it. Her talent was by no means despicable, though it produced nothing very remarkable. She studied attentively, and her drawings were frequently hung at the exhibitions of art, but in her own house they were banished to the studio. She never "showed off"; besides, no one knew so well as herself where they were wanting. "When I am gone," she would say, "what will be the use of them? They may light a fire."

Prussian Exiles for Siberia.

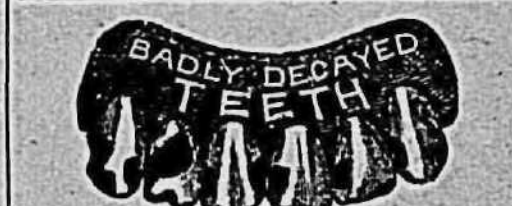
A German journal calls attention to the fact that in 1802 the king of Prussia made an arrangement with the Russian emperor for transporting Prussian criminals to Siberia.

Servant Girls Have Money.

In Germany the number of servant girls who have savings bank account is nearly three times as large as that of shop girls who have them.

F. S. MORRELL, DENTIST.

McMahon Block. Lake Villa, Ill.



G. R. OLCOTT

Dentist
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure a Patent, write to

CASNOW & CO.
TRADE-MARKS
OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. James H. Reading,

DENTIST.

Central Block Antioch, Illinois

James A. Thom, M. D. C.
Veterinarian

PHONE—Millburn.
ADDRESS—Antioch R. F. D. No. 2.

R. W. Churchill,

Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

SEVENTEEN of The THIRTY-FIVE Graduating From The Kenosha College of Commerce July 1st Are Now Holding Good Office Positions.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 5TH

Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Keep saying this over and over again. The best laxative.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Charles E. Shively, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the World, has issued a bulletin containing the report of the committee on finance. It shows a balance in the hands of the Supreme Master of Exchequer on July 1, 1905, of \$49,343.

Walter Wellman writes that the Japanese as the fruits of their victory will demand an empire on the mainland of Asia, comprising Korea, Manchuria and probably part of Siberia, the dominance of the Sea of Japan being considered essential to national safety.

Jilted by the girl he loved, Jacob Lear of Washington, Pa., in anger stole her year-old sister, and taking her into the woods, tied her to a tree, where she remained over night. The entire country turned out to search for the child, and Lear narrowly escaped lynching.

While asleep a few nights ago, near an open window, Miss Maud Giddings of Roanoke, Va., lost a beautiful head of hair. Some miscreant with a pair of shears cut off the girl's golden tresses as she slept as a barber could have done. Neither the hair nor the thief has been seen or heard from since.

At Jefferson City, Mo., State Senator H. Farris was acquitted by a jury in the Circuit Court on a charge of bribery in connection with a bill introduced at the session of the State Legislature in 1901 to repeal the statute prohibiting the use of alum in the manufacture of baking powder, commonly known as the "alum bill."

Joel Stanley, known as Rev. Stanley, in Boone county, W. Va., where he has been conducting a series of revival meetings, was arrested by United States revenue officers, who took him from the pulpit while he was fervently exhorting a congregation to go and sin no more. The prisoner was identified by the officers as Stanley, a moonshiner of Nicholas county.

A crash of thunder woke up Leola Morton, daughter of Melville Morton of Cleveland, early in the morning in time to save her father from death on account of chloroform administered by burglars. The thieves had broken in and chloroformed Morton, and had ransacked the house. When the storm broke the daughter awakened, smelled the chloroform and discovered her father in time to save him after an hour's work.

The standing of the baseball clubs in the principal leagues is as follows:

W. L.		W. L.	
New York...	60 20	Cincinnati...	51 49
Pittsburg...	62 30	St. Louis...	37 6
Philadelphia...	58 40	Boston.....	32 7
Chicago.....	58 42	Brooklyn...	29 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
W. L.		W. L.	
Philadelphia.	54 37	Boston	45 41
Chicago	51 38	Detroit	45 44
Cleveland	53 41	Washington.	36 55
New York.	46 41	St. Louis.	32 59

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
W. L.		W. I.	
Columbus	..70 35	St. Paul50 5
Milwaukee	..64 40	Indianapolis	..49 5
Minneapolis	..58 47	Toledo35 6
Louisville	..54 52	Kansas City	..31 6

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
W. L.		W. I	
Des Moines..	62 34	Sioux City...	50 42
Denver	57 42	Pueblo	34 57
Omaha	50 42	St. Joseph....	28 63

BREVITIES.

Charles F. Pfister, the Milwaukee magistrate indicted on a graft charge, has begun a civil suit against his accusers as an act of defiance.

Mrs. Hannah Baker of Salliesville, Ohio, is recovering from whooping cough contracted from her grandchildren. Mrs. Baker is 82 years old.

Prompt action of the federal government in agreeing to take control of the yellow fever situation gives renewed confidence in New Orleans.

District Attorney Jerome, in an address at Chautauque, N. Y., roundly scored political bosses and condemned prominent members of the Senate.

William Allen White, in discussing the visits of Lawson and Jerome to the West, says they found a satisfied people and that all the ferment over present conditions is in the East.

The Interior Department at Washington adopted the policy of leasing Indian lands for agricultural instead of grazing purposes, with the hope of deriving a larger revenue for the owners.

The snake car of the Gaskill Carnival circus caught fire while near Brownsville, Neb., and the big boa and minor snakes escaped to the bushes, where the keepers had a hard time to capture them.

The "Holy Ghost and Us Colony" at Shiloh, Me., is on the brink of starvation. "Elijah" Sanford's people admit they are suffering for want of suitable food and that a famine seems inevitable.

Two ferriesboats, the train sheds of the Lackawanna railroad and a hotel were destroyed in a \$1,500,000 fire which started on the docks at Hoboken, N. J., and spread to the town. Big liners were imperiled.

Seward, Alaska, has finally been connected with the outer world by telegraphic communication. With the connection of the Seward-Valdez cable the government now has about 2,300 miles of cable in Alaskan waters.

A jumping hog afforded much amusement at the Kansas City stock yards. Although the animal weighed 180 pounds it would jump board fences five feet high. According to men who have been at the hog yards for years, this was the first hog that had ever leaped a fence there.

Minnesota has 10,225 Indians living upon reservations within the State, according to figures made public by the State census bureau. Of these Indians only those upon the White Earth reservation are entitled to the full rights and legal powers upon that reservation number exactly 999.

CROPS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Weather Bureau Says Corn Is Making Favorable Progress.

Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the weekly bulletin of the weather bureau:
During the week ending July 31 the Ohio valley and northern portions of the middle Atlantic States and New England experienced temperatures too low for best results, but elsewhere the temperature conditions were favorable. Rains interfered with farm work in the Missouri valley, northern Texas and in portions of the lower Ohio valley and east Gulf coast districts, while rain is needed in Georgia, portions of Florida, northern Mississippi, northern Illinois, Ohio and northern New Jersey.

In the Ohio valley the growth of corn has been somewhat checked by cool weather, but elsewhere in the principal corn States this crop has made excellent progress. Throughout the Atlantic coast districts a fine crop is indicated. In Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory and northern Texas the condition of corn is not so promising.

Threshing of winter wheat has been interrupted by wet weather in southern Illinois and portions of the Missouri valley and middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere this work has advanced satisfactorily. Winter wheat harvest is finished except a small part of the crop in Michigan and New York.

Spring wheat harvest is in progress in Nebraska, Iowa and the southern portions of South Dakota and Minnesota. This crop has made favorable progress, no rust damage being reported, except from scattered fields in South Dakota, where smut and blight are also prevalent to some extent. Late spring wheat was materially damaged in Washington by hot winds of the preceding week, but the early crop escaped injury. Harvest is general in Oregon, with about the average yield and quality.

Oat harvest has progressed favorably and is now becoming general in the more northerly States. With the exception of some damage to harvested oats in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia the reports respecting this crop are highly favorable.

Some improvement in the condition of cotton over most of Texas is indicated, and, while too rank growth and unsatisfactory fruiting are reported from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, a general, but slight, improvement is also shown in these States. In Alabama the crop has generally deteriorated; in Georgia it is fruiting rapidly where sufficient rains have occurred, but in other localities of that State rain is badly needed, and shedding, rust and black root are prevalent. Rank growth and shedding are also reported from Tennessee, the Carolinas and Florida, in which States no improvement is indicated, except on clay lands in South Carolina, while on sandy lands in that State the crop has deteriorated.

LIVING EXPENSES.

It Requires Much More to Support a Family Than 15 Years Ago.

In the last bulletin issued by the bureau of labor it is shown that the living expenses of the average family during the period between 1890 and 1904 have increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

Beans and salt beef have gone up 15 per cent, lard 10 per cent, butter 24 per cent, cornmeal 38 per cent, crackers 18.9 per cent, molasses 6 per cent, eggs 70.3 per cent, herrings 53.9 per cent, salt 15 per cent, pepper 53.3 per cent and curries 30 per cent.

These are only a few of the articles which show an increase. Although the bureau of labor claims that articles classed under the general head of "Food" have increased in price only 7.2 per cent, the argument is a false one, is the claim of the New York World.

While it is shown that flour has increased 36 per cent and eggs 70.3 per cent in price, nutmegs have decreased 55.7 per cent and prunes 44.6 per cent. Nevertheless they are all lumped in together under the head of "Food," and an average increase of 7 per cent is obtained. This is the merest sophistry.

Since 1894 canned goods have advanced over 25 per cent on the dozen cans. The Standard Oil Company has advanced the price of oil 8 cents a gallon in the same time. Bread is still 6 cents, although the price of flour has risen 30 per cent. This is because the bakers, to protect themselves, were forced to make the loaf smaller.

The hens of to-day produce four times as many eggs as a similar number did ten years ago. The advance in price has been phenomenal. The art of cold storage is the one great barrier which prevents commodities from finding a natural price level. These cold storage plants are controlled by the trusts.

We eat eggs laid a year ago. We eat chickens and game that were killed last year and beef that has been on ice for years. You may find in these cold storage houses barrels of frozen turkeys which were killed last Thanksgiving day and which you may probably eat next November.

Soda crackers have decreased 10.5 per cent in price and about 50 per cent in size. Fresh vegetables cannot very well be kept for next year's consumption, consequently they have decreased naturally in price with the advance in truck farming.

Coal has clambered up the scale about \$2 a ton since 1890, without counting the extra high figures reached in 1903.

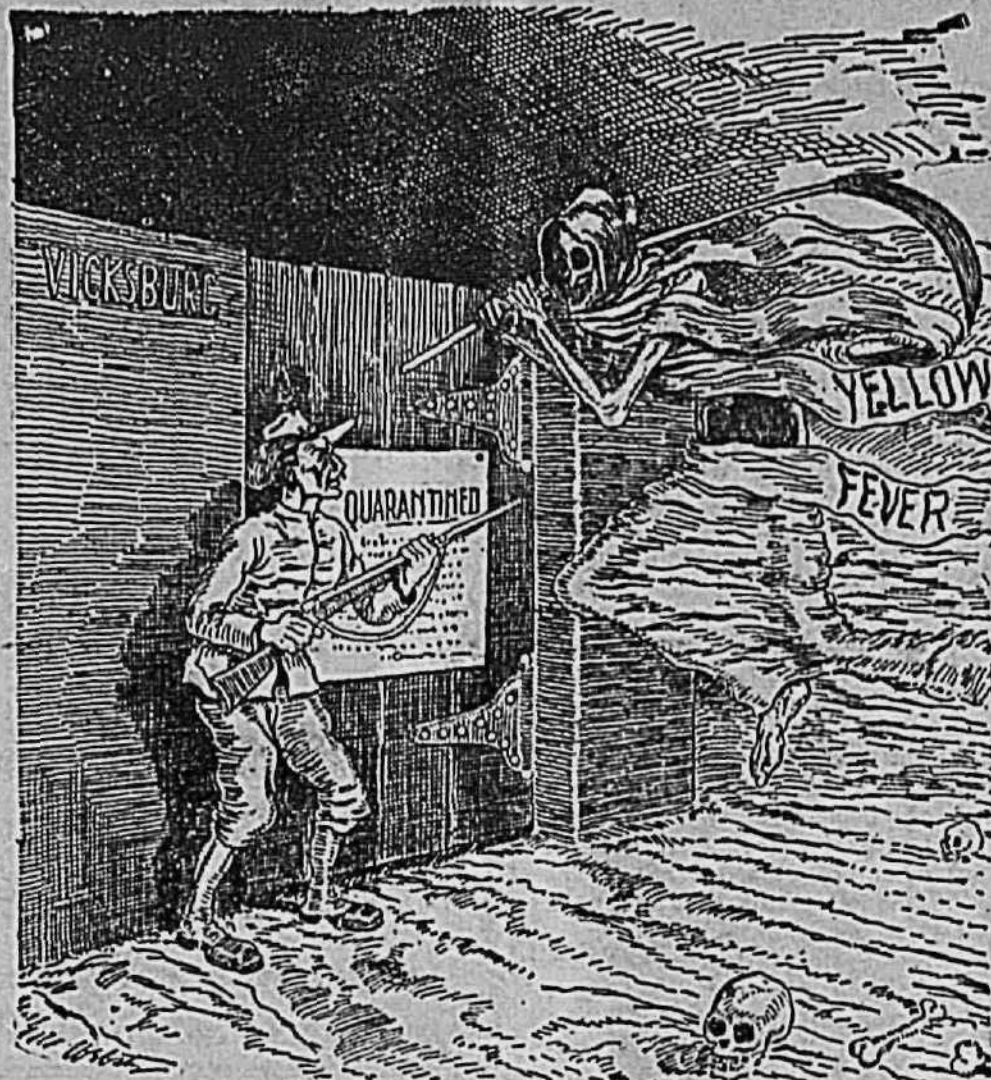
As for clothing cotton flannels have increased 13.3 per cent, common suitings 14.1 per cent, common boots and shoes 10.2 per cent, women's dress goods 10.9 per cent, blankets 13.3 per cent, and thread 20.1 per cent.

The laborer pays more by 15 per cent for his furniture now than ten years ago. He pays about 10 per cent more for the commonest kind of dishes and table cutlery, and for the luxury of tobacco 17 per cent more.

Dr. William H. Kelly of Albany, N. Y., chief veterinarian of the New York Department of Agriculture, has been appointed by the State Department at Washington as delegate for the United States to the International veterinary congress to be held at Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 3-10.

An indictment containing six counts against Select Councilman Frank H. Caven was returned by the grand jury at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging violations of his oath of office by being interested in city contracts.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG---1905.



—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NATION TO FIGHT PEST.

President Acts on Request of the Louisiana Governor.

The federal government will take full control of the yellow fever situation. Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana Friday afternoon sent a request to that effect to President Roosevelt, and the latter immediately directed Surgeon General Wyman to take every step in his power to meet the situation. Gov. Blanchard's appeal to the President was the result of the action of a mass meeting of citizens in New Orleans, at which the opinion was expressed that federal control would result in an immediate restoration of confidence throughout the South, and would do away with all danger of conflict between the States over quarantine regulations.

While it was declared there was no intention of admitting that the situation had got beyond the control of the local authorities, it was the belief of those present that Surgeon General Wyman would be able to send a force of physicians to New Orleans thoroughly equipped for handling the fever situation, because of their experience in Cuba, Mexico and at different points in the United States, and that the government would have the facilities for enforcing a scientific campaign not possessed by the local authorities.

President A. Britton of the cotton exchange presided at the meeting. The announcement of the action taken at first created some alarm in the city, which was quickly allayed when it became known that the authorities had acted simply in the belief that the prompt action now in turning over the direction of affairs to the marine hospital service would almost certainly avert an epidemic.

Friday morning the launch Tom of the Louisiana fleet, with Lieut. Iry in command and Sheriff Nunez of St. Bernard Parish on board, captured the Mississippi boat Topsy, in command of Captain English. The captain and crew were placed under arrest by Sheriff Nunez and sent with their boat to St. Bernard Parish, where the officers and men were taken to the parish prison. The Tom was running through Lake Borgne when the Topsy attempted to head it off. The Naval Reserves on the Tom coaled themselves and allowed the Mississippians to board their boat before disclosing their identity.

The Mississippi quarantine boat Grace was also forced to haul down its quarantine flag while in Louisiana waters.

Four other launches joined the Ma-jestic and Marie and nearly all of the 100 available men of the Naval Reserves are on the scene, only enough being held in New Orleans to man the United States steamer Stronger, which is unable to navigate Lake Borgne, but is held in readiness to proceed to Mississippi sound in case she is needed.

Hundreds of people are temporarily moving out of New Orleans into St. Tammany parish, which is practically the only nearby haven to which people from the city can go. The parish has refused to put a quarantine, and has opened its doors to all refugees. No case of yellow fever has ever developed there, even during the most serious epidemics. Cases have been taken to the parish, but whether the patient died or recovered there has never been any extension of the infection. The reason for the immunity of St. Tammany is that the stegomyia has never existed there.

Hogs Killed by Hailstones.

The worst hailstorm in the history of eastern Iowa occurred recently between Tipton and Mechanicsville. The hailstones were flat in shape and were 12 inches across. Many hogs were killed in the pastures, and horses and cattle, blinded by the terrible pounding of the icy missiles, stampeded into wire fences, and many valuable animals were badly cut up, besides being bruised by the hail.

The storm covered an area of a mile and a half. No wind accompanied it, or the damage would have been much greater. Nearly all the windows were broken in houses in its path. The hailstones struck the plowed fields with such force that they were buried in the earth, softened by the week's rains.

Arrests are anticipated in New York within a short time as the result of a seizure of cheap staples reported by dispatches from St. Louis. The consignments taken by government agents numbered 48,000 and bore internal revenue washed stamps.

Regarding the report in circulation that a general strike of the mine workers was imminent, President Mitchell at Scranton, Pa., said: "This rumor of a strike is so silly that I can find no possible excuse whatever for its circulation."

RUSSIAN ROUT COMPLETE.

Great Distress Compels Surrender on Sakhalin Island After Long Fight.

A report giving details of the final pursuit and surrender of the majority of the Russian garrison on Sakhalin island on July 31 has been received at Tokio as follows:

An independent cavalry column on the afternoon of July 28 attacked the enemy south of Paleo and routed him, driving him southward, capturing two field guns, besides a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition. "On July 29, the cavalry, being reinforced, vigorously pursued the enemy south of Taylan, which lies twenty-five miles south of Rykoff. The enemy halted at Onol, twenty-five miles south of Taylan, and at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 30 sent a letter under a flag of truce to the Japanese commanding officer from Gen. Liapoff, the Russian Governor, saying that the lack of bandage material and medicines, and the consequent inability to succor the wounded, compelled him from a sense of humanity to terminate hostilities.

"The commander of the Japanese force replied, demanding the delivery of all war supplies, the uninjured, and the delivery of all maps, records and papers relating to the Russian civil and military administration, and requiring their delivery in reply at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 31, otherwise an attacking movement would immediately be started. "Col. Tolivitch, on behalf of Governor Liapoff, met Col. Kokumi, Japanese chief of staff, on the morning of July 31, and accepted the proposed terms. Governor Liapoff, seventy officers and 3,200 men of the Russian garrison then surrendered. The spoils, consisting of clothing, papers and military supplies, are now under investigation.

Almost tropical rains are falling in Manchuria, and the hilly regions are impassable for trains of artillery. Every mountain path is a torrent, and every valley a quagmire. Important operations apparently will be impossible for a long time to come. The alternation of rains and fervid sunshine has a depressing effect on the health of the army.

Dispatches received from Korea report that the Japanese have begun a simultaneous advance from Kuncheoderi against the Musariet and Pitsabang passes, but that both columns were checked under pressure of the Russian advance detachments. The Russian losses, the dispatches say, were insignificant.

Japanese warships are reported to be cruising off the mouth of the Great bay, on which Vladivostok is situated, their lights often being visible from Russian island.

The Japanese are most active in establishing trade relations in southern Manchuria. Over a score of large business houses have been established at Yinkow, and 5,000 Japanese sutlers and larger traders follow close on the heels of the army.

PFISTER IS INDICTED.

Milwaukee's Leading Capitalist and Politician Caught in Graft Dragnet.

Charles F. Pfister, Milwaukee's leading capitalist—manufacturer, banker, street railway magnate, newspaper owner, hotel man and head and front of the stalwart or anti-La Follette Republican faction in Wisconsin politics—was indicted by the grand jury Friday, together with four other victims of the graft investigation.

Aside from the Bigelow defalcation, no sensation ever has stirred the metropolis of Wisconsin as did the news that flew over the city that the wealthiest citizen and one of the foremost business men of the West—the man who saved the First National Bank when its president stole millions—had been caught in District Attorney Francis E. McGovern's dragnet.

The District Attorney, when he started the present graft inquiry, declared there were big fish in sight, if they only could be caught. Pfister is the biggest fish in all the surrounding waters.

The indictment against Mr. Pfister caused a double sensation, inasmuch as persons first hearing the news assumed that it might be the opening to disclosures in connection with the street railway franchise grant of a few years ago, regarding which there has been all manner of talk. The charge against the millionaire politician, however, is that of appropriating to his own use \$14,000, through the use of which the Wisconsin Rendering Company had expected to get a garbage contract from the city.

Old papers for sale at this office.

"TANGLED FINANCE."

METEORIC RISE AND FALL OF HELTER-SKELTER BANKER.

Devlin, of Kansas, Was Honest, but His Habit of Trusting to Memory Proved Financially Fatal When Illness Came to Him.

While the people of the East are getting their share of "frenzied finance," the West is not wholly neglected, though it is on somewhat different lines. It is "tangled finance." There are no sensational reputations being pulverized, but a popular idol has fallen with a crash that has echoed through the State. However, there is little condemnation, but much sympathy. A clot of blood is responsible for the worst financial shake up Kansas has experienced in a dozen years, accompanied by a political upheaval of seismic force. It was upon the brain of Charles J. Devlin that the clot formed, just before his enormous monthly payroll was due, and no other man in Kansas could have brought on so much trouble by falling ill as Devlin did.

In the first place he was rated the richest man in the State up to the hour that the bursting of a tiny blood vessel in his brain caused an apoplectic stroke, his fortune being estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Then, his interests were so diversified and geographically scattered that crowding him into involuntary bankruptcy affected an uncommonly large number of people. But the great cause of his present troubles, and those of thousands of others, was his practice of relying on his memory. He owned or controlled four banks—two in Kansas and two in Illinois—and 20 other corporations, among them two railroads. The affairs of these 30 corporations he carried in his head. He had no knowledge of bookkeeping, but possessed the most implicit faith in his ability to keep his financial bearings by the compass of his memory. And, more is the wonder, he kept them in that way successfully until an accident happened to the compass, and then no one else aboard his financial bark could make even a rational guess as to where they were. In a few days they struck the rocks.

A Unique Figure.

Devlin is a unique figure in finance. He is St. Louisian by birth, 54 years of age. As a young man he was clerk in a coal office and eventually he became manager of a small coal company in northern Illinois. In 1889 he was made manager of the fuel properties of the Santa Fe system, and when that company went into receivership Devlin leased its coal properties. He acquired mines in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. When the miners and the big coal companies had trouble in 1897 Devlin sided with the miners and kept his mines going, with the result that he made money fast and acquired other coal properties. He became the richest man in Kansas, but good fortune did not breed snobbery. He spoke as pleasantly to a laborer in the street whom he knew as to the Governor of the State. Much comment has been caused by lifting his hat to an old negro couple of his acquaintance. Everybody looked alike to Devlin. Another marked trait was his desire to see young men succeed. He gave them a chance wherever he could. He lived in a pretty home, with splendid flowers, and other evidences of good taste, but no exclusiveness. He enjoyed sitting on the porch and having the children romp on the lawn.

Work was his recreation and he was a veritable engine. He was the busiest man in the West. But he had no faith in bookkeepers and stored all the details of his business in his head. Most of his concerns were making money, but all were relying upon him as the motive power to keep them in operation. His credit was large. State Treasurer Kelly had \$547,000 stored in one of his banks—the First National of Topeka.

A few weeks ago he gave out and was forced to his bed. His mind became a maze and he could not plan a few days ahead. When Devlin's brain stopped working, his enterprises had to cease operation, for there was no one in the harness who knew which way to turn. Three of his four banks are in the hands of receivers, 15 of his 20 corporations are in bankruptcy, hundreds of bank depositors are seeking return of their savings, hundreds of coal miners are fearful lest the Devlin mines shall be closed and throw them and their families into the clutches of want, and the people of the State are in a fever of excitement on account of the probable. The total liabilities of Devlin are estimated at \$3,000,000.

To Build a \$3,000,000 Park.

Chicago is to have a new amusement park on the lake shore just south of Jackson Park, which, it is declared by those behind it, will surpass anything of the kind in the world. In addition to a multitude of high class and novel amusements, there is to be a \$1,000,000 hotel on the lake shore, which, together with the amusement projects and beautiful landscape gardening and scenic effects planned, will represent an investment of approximately \$3,000,000. The land, which has already been placed under contract, comprises what is known as the Willard tract, and embraces between 60 and 70 acres. It extends from Jackson Park to Seventy-first street, with lake frontage the entire distance, and the price to be paid for it by the syndicate behind the project is \$300,000.

A campaign has been inaugurated by Commissioner Wathern of New York against the use of cigarettes on Ellis Island. Their sale has been forbidden and the commissioner has caused it to be known among the employees that cigarette smokers are not wanted.

The congress of Venezuela has ratified the contract made by the government with Senator C. Madueno for the establishment of the National Bank of Venezuela and granting him the exclusive right of manufacturing cigarettes.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Chicago.

Agricultural conditions form a leading consideration in business circles at this time, these entering largely into plans and commitments for the immediate future. Winter wheat is well harvested in the northern region, the yield being heavy, and late advices show other crops to be making a seasonable advance, corn carrying the most excellent promise in Illinois. All indications favor an enormous increase in financial returns to the farmer.

Demands upon factory output show more strength this week, retail dealings extended in necessities, and the jobbing branches gained in the volume of orders for fall staples, especially in clothing, footwear, food products and textile wares. Satisfactory reduction proceeds in merchandise stocks and widening buying appears in farm supplies. The wholesale district gains in activity, personal selections showing a wide variety for both city and country trade and the bookings included much for early delivery. Discount taking is noted more frequently, while commercial defaults are slight and collections generally improving in promptness.

Primary foodstuffs were in steady request, but the offerings were liberal in the grain pits and a lower average cost was established. The total quantity of cereals handled aggregated 7,010,572 bushels, against 6,233,748 in corresponding week of 1904, the receipts being 3,018,733 bushels and the shipments 3,991,739, an increase of 21 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. The market for provisions was affected by shorter supplies of the raw material and warehouse stocks have been reduced.

Bank clearings, \$177,160,921, exceed those of the corresponding week last year by 22.1 per cent.

Failures in the Chicago district were 18, against 18 last week and 32 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

New York.

Crop reports and fall trade advices are more unanimously favorable than at any preceding time this season. Confidence in the crop situation is reflected by good fall orders and a volume of wholesale and retail trade certainly in excess of a year ago and fully equal to the average at this season. Special activity is noted in cotton goods, which are in eager demand at high prices, with scarcity of desirable makes widely reported. Trade in woolen fabrics is good, confirmation of this being found in freer buying by manufacturers of raw material at ruling high prices. Reports from the shoe and clothing lines and from the lumber, hardware and other building material lines are generally satisfactory. A heavy movement of winter wheat has helped collections and developed a little more activity in flour milling in the Southwest. The iron trade shows some quietness after the exceptional activity noted in pig iron last week. Other industries show considerable activity.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 27 number 105, against 105 last week, 174 in the like week of 1904, 100 in 1903, 108 in 1902 and 140 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 28, against 22 last week and 17 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, standard, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.00; barley, \$9.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 40c to 55c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.17; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.15; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; hay, No. 2, 8c to 9c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; hay, No. 2, 8c to 9c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$3.00 to \$4.00; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; pork, mess, \$13.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, prime, \$7.00.

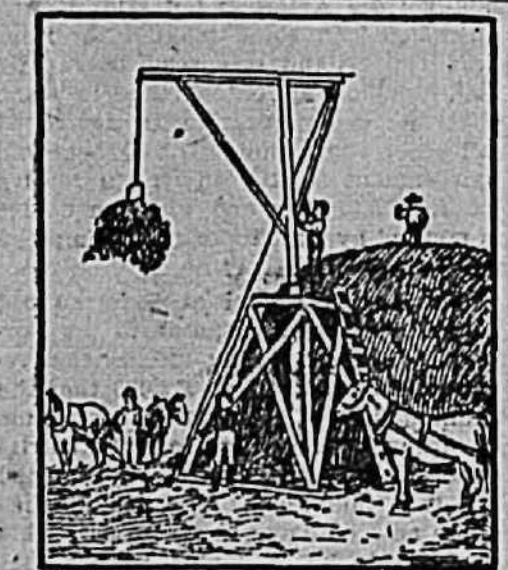
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.70; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, natural, white, 35c to 36c; butter, creamery, 10c to 21c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.



Improved Hay Devices.
The man who has stood with his back to the stack pitching hay by hand under a hot July sun will appreciate the picture here shown, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer. The derrick or picher will cost the man on the farm about \$5 in cash. It is mounted on runners twelve feet long. The base of the frame is 10 by 10 feet square and the top 5 by 5 feet. The telephone pole in the center is twenty-five feet high. The arm is fourteen feet long and the brace about twelve feet. The pole and arm can be turned in a complete circle by means of a crowbar inserted in the pole near the bottom.

An entire haycock can be easily lifted straight from the ground to a



A HAY DERRICK.

level with the top of the stack, then carried over and dropped at any place on the stack. It will keep two men busy on the stack all the time, and they will not have to reach over the edge of the stack to help get the hay up. Besides, it does not drag up the side of the stack, as many pichers do, nor does it make the stack heavier on one side than the other. A round stack can be built twenty feet high and easily made to hold from twelve to fifteen tons. It saves time, money, help, muscle, patience "and other things too numerous to mention."

Costly Crop Pests.

The proceeds from the wheat crop, the average annual farm value of which may be roughly put at four hundred million dollars, have in more than one year been cut down as much as fifty per cent. as a result of the ravages of the chinch bug and the Hessian fly. King Cotton alone was damaged to the extent of nearly fifty million dollars by the so-called Mexican boll weevil, in the single State of Texas, in 1903, according to a carefully compiled report issued by the Census Bureau. The apple crop has been reduced as much as twenty-five per cent in many seasons through the operations of the codling moth and other insects. So one might go through the entire list. The burden is distressingly heavy, but it is safe to assert that farmers themselves—who, obviously, ought to know as much of this phase of the matter as anybody—will agree that their losses, in practically every instance, would be far greater were the scientific knowledge of the Department of Agriculture's staff put to account. A careful survey of the facts leads to the conclusion that the total damage each year would be from two to four times as large were it not for the Department of Agriculture's unremitting warfare against the pests, and that a maximum annual destruction of two billion dollars, or nearly one-half the whole yearly value of the country's crops, at present, would be possible.—C. Arthur Williams in "Success Magazine."

Value of Heavy Bod.

While not for a moment advocating extravagance it is safe to say that most farmers ought to add one-half more, at least, to the quantity of grass seed they use both in the first seeding and the reseeding of meadows. Not only should this be done in order to get better crops of hay and to have a growth of grass instead of weeds which find a place where the seedling is light, but in order that when the seed is to be turned under it is of the greatest possible value to the crops which are to follow.

Back wheat.

Essentials are that the land be clean, warm, and in a fine mucky state to receive the seed. The rows may be drilled, if that is the method of sowing, fifteen inches apart, the seed slightly covered with harrows, and a very light rolling given to level the surface, so that all plants have equal chance of starting together. There is a good deal in this latter, for where irregular first growth is made there are always enemies to take the plants as they appear.

Breaking for Wheat.

The early broken wheat ground is usually the land from which the largest yields are taken. The land breaks well. No clods to mash, no packing to do late in August. When the ground becomes hard and breaks into large clods a great deal of labor is required to get the seed bed fine and well packed for the proper germination of seed.

Then again the doubling up of work that causes so much extra labor and

worry may be prevented later on at sowing time. Instead of having to break land, harrow, drag and roll, then immediately follow with the drill. A surface harrowing may be all that the seed bed needs before sowing the seed. The work of sowing wheat need not come in a lump, if taken in time.

A Good Stock Tonic.

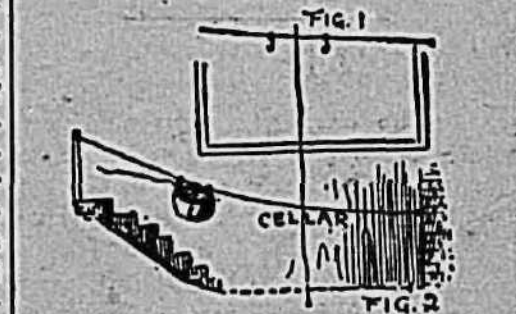
Each of the many stock foods, or condimental spices now on the market, has its own particular composition, and it is better, both from the points of view of economy and cleanliness, to make use of these, but if this is quite impossible the following recipe may be safely adopted: Turnip, one-half pound; cumin, one-half pound; gentian, three-fourths pound; ground ginger, one-half pound; grains of paradise, one-half pound; bicarbonate of soda, six ounces; fenugreek, six ounces; blood root, four ounces; asafoetida, four ounces; brown sugar, five pounds; fine salt, 13-4 pounds. The above ingredients should be well ground by the druggist and be thoroughly mixed with one thousand pounds of finely ground meal, or, if desired, it may be fed without the meal. When mixed with maize meal the quantity to be fed to a horse, cow, or ox at each feed is one pint, and to each calf, foal, sheep, or hog, half a pint. When fed without the meal it should be given in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a horse, cow or ox, and half that quantity for each of the smaller farm animals.

Indigestion in Cows.

It is a common expression to speak of a cow as losing her cud, when she stops ruminating. The trouble is due to indigestion wholly, and may be easily remedied, in most cases, by a proper diet. Usually this trouble occurs most frequently in the winter, when the cows are heavily grain fed, but sometimes occurs with cows in the summer who are on the range, but are receiving some grain. In such cases a good plan is to cut out the grain ration entirely for a few days, or until the cow again chews her cud. For a time after she resumes ruminating, feed her largely on the grass with some good hay, and gradually get her on to the grain. A day or two after the grain ration has been cut off the cow should have a single dose of one pound of Epsom salts and two ounces of ground ginger root mixed in two quarts of warm water. In the winter reduce the grain ration one-half, give her the medicine named above at the beginning of the treatment, and make up the ration with roots or ensilage. At all times cows should have free access to rock salt, for it is a great digestive.

To Put Potatoes in Cellar.

Here is an excellent device for use in unloading apples or potatoes from a cart to the cellar. Take a piece of No. 12 wire (telephone wire) and run it from a stake in front of the railway down through the railway, or potato bin. String two iron hooks on the wire and hook the loaded basket upon these, when the load will slide smoothly down and across the cellar, where the helper can empty the basket. A light cord attached to the basket allows the man outside to pull the basket back for another load. This saves a large amount of heavy lifting and saves time also, since two baskets



FOR STORING POTATOES.

Selecting Brood Stock.

If one has raised a litter of fine pigs of good breed there are probably several among them that will make good brood sows if properly brought up. The individuals should be carefully watched as they grow and when the selection is made the pigs should be about five months old. From then on they should be separated from the market stock, and until the end of the season, placed on the best grass possible. All females intended for breeding purposes should have less carbonaceous food than that given to those intended for market. From one-half to two-thirds corn is enough in the ration from the time the young sow begins to eat grain.

Top Dressing Forage Crops.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station tests have been made of nitrate of soda as a top dressing on forage crops in connection with the manures and fertilizers generally used. In all cases a very marked increase due to the application of nitrate occurred, ranging from 34.1 per cent for corn to 90.0 per cent for barley—a profitable return from the use of the nitrate on all crops except the barley, which, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, did not make a large yield.

Pasturing and Sowing.

A comparison was made at the Nebraska Experiment Station of the amount of feed produced and the effect upon the yield of milk and butter fat when certain crops were pastured and when they were cut and fed. The crops so tested were alfalfa, sorghum and Indian corn. In the case of each of these from two to three times as much feed was procured from a given area of land when the crop was cut and fed as when it was pastured.

PEACE ENVOYS MEET.

INTRODUCED BY THE PRESIDENT AT OYSTER BAY.

Komura and Witte, with Their Respective Suites, Shake Hands on the Yacht Mayflower—An Elaborate and Picturesque Ceremony.

Baron Komura, Minister Takahira and the other members of the Japanese peace commission, and M. Witte, Baron Rosen and the suite of the Russian plenipotentiaries met in board the naval yacht Mayflower in the outside harbor at Oyster Bay Saturday, and were formally introduced by the President of the United States. The occasion was one of elaborate ceremony from end to end. A more imposing, a more picturesque sight Oyster Bay has never seen.

The booming of fifty-nine great guns in the shadow of Sagamore Hill gave notice that the peace plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan had been brought together. Twenty-one of these cannon notes were for the President and nineteen each were given the envoys and their order-blazoned suites, as they climbed over the white slides of the Mayflower, where they met in token of their resolve to end the far Eastern war.

It was a notable scene when the envoys of Russia and Japan shook hands as the guests of the President of the United States. The dramatic incident was of a momentous character to all the world, and will be regarded as typical of the new influence to be exerted by the United States as a world power.

For the first time in history ambassadors of foreign powers at war met on American soil to discuss terms of peace. Heretofore European questions raised by war have been settled by European congresses. In the last fifty years the controversies of European nations have been settled in the interest of Europe at Paris, Berlin and London.

When the United States has been engaged in war with a European power the terms of peace have been discussed in a European capital. The treaty of peace between the United States and England, after the Revolutionary War, was negotiated in Paris, and that of 1816 in London. The treaty of peace with Spain, after the war of 1898, was signed in Paris. Europe has been for a century and more the seat of negotiation and settlement. Now two great nations, one European and Asiatic and the other Asiatic, seeking permanent peace, shun Europe and come to the United States.

The envoys of the warring powers were received with equal courtesy by the President. Questions of rank and precedence were put aside in the American way. The envoys met as the guests not of a cabinet officer, but of the President himself, who proposed the toast, "To the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and peoples of the two great nations," and expressed the hope "that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

The meeting of the peace envoys was a triumph for the President. He alone brought these men together. The President was waiting for the envoys in the pretty cabin of the Mayflower, and Assistant Secretary Pierce, who had arrived in advance of the plenipotentiaries, made the formal introduction. The President said that he did not need an introduction to Baron Komura or Minister Takahira, for he had met them before. He shook hands, however, with both and then greeted the other members of the party.

After the introductions there was a pleasant chat in the cabin and then the Japanese gentlemen retired to another cabin to make room for the Russian party. Count Witte, Ambassador Rosen and their suites then entered the cabin, were introduced to the President, whom they already knew. Then the two parties were brought together, and there were speeches, more handshaking and more conversation. All hands then partook of a stand-up buffet lunch, which, it should be said, was the President's clever way of avoiding any question of precedence which might have arisen had the President joined his guests at table.

After the luncheon the Japanese gentlemen said farewell with many protestations of good will and were ferried to the Dolphin. The President and Secretary Pierce soon after left the Mayflower in possession of the Russians and the ceremony was ended. The Dolphin, conveying the Japanese, and the Mayflower with the Russians on board, conveyed by the Galveston, reached Portsmouth Monday morning.

The Mayflower incident, destined to become historic, was in all its details essentially American. If, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the envoys of Russia and Japan act up to the American standard, they will meet for discussion of peace terms untrammelled by intrigue or malice and in the spirit of courtesy and fairness that controlled Grant and Lee in the negotiations at Appomattox.

Humorous News Notes.

The government's cotton "leak" was rain-barrel size. Chief Engineer Stevens has signed the pledge not to resign.

The demand for "tainted money" seems to be as brisk as ever.

It is significant that Peary started for the north pole wearing a straw hat.

The Chicago teamsters have struck out. They never got to first base.

The Zemstvo appears to look upon the czar as the James H. Hyde of Russia.

WAR INDEMNITIES IN RECENT YEARS.

Demand by	From	Amount
1842—England	China	\$25,000,000
1864—England	China	15,000,000
1890—Prussia	Austria	32,500,000
1871—Germany	France	1,000,000,000
1877—Russia	Turkey	100,000,000
1880—Turkey	Greece	10,000,000
1900—Austria	China	337,000,000

(The payment made by China in 1842 was for what is known as the "opium war," that of 1864 was for the Tientsin rebellion, and the 1900 figures represent the disastrous results of the Boxer uprising. It might be added that Turkey's first demand from Greece was for \$50,000,000, but the powers interfered and procured a reduction of the amount. In the case of France, Germany, besides receiving the huge indemnity stated, also wrested from the defeated nation the valuable provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.)

JAPAN TO BE SUPREME.

Island Kingdom Plans New Empire on Asiatic Mainland.

There is to be a Japanese empire on the mainland of Asia, declares Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent. It is to embrace Korea and Manchuria and probably a part of Siberia. The Japan of the present is a mere island kingdom. The Japan of the future is to rule the littoral of the northern Asiatic continent, reaching far into the interior, comprising vast, fertile and populous provinces. The new Japan is to be three as great in area and twice as great in population as the Japan of the present. The Sea of Japan is to be the center, the heart, of this new empire. That sea is to become a Japanese lake. Japan is to dominate it and all the lands lying about it. This dominance of the Japanese Sea and its coast country on all sides, the Japanese hold, is absolutely essential to their national safety.

The pretension the Japanese put forth as to the Sea of Japan is not unlike the Monroe doctrine which the United States applies to the Caribbean Sea. Japan has a Monroe doctrine of her own. And the meaning of it is that Japan will view as an unfriendly act any effort on the part of European powers to establish their sovereignty or to plant their systems on or near the shores of the Sea of Japan. This Japanese Monroe doctrine applies not only to Russia, but to all European powers. Inasmuch, however, as Russia is the only European power which has established itself on the coast of the Japanese Sea, it is Russia alone whose possession and known ambitions are to be narrowed or delimited by the national aspirations of the victorious Japanese.

Thus, with one mighty leap, Japan springs from a scattered island kingdom off the Asiatic coast, a mere ocean principality half lost in the maritime fogs, to empireship covering islands and a huge strip of the mainland and the sea which lies between them. From rank as twelfth or fifteenth among the powers of the earth Japan rises at a bound to fifth or sixth place, and with still greater possibilities lying before her in Chinese political hegemony and commercial leadership. These are the aspirations of the Japanese people at this moment. This empire-building ambition of theirs forms the basis of the peace terms which they will endeavor to impose upon Russia.

The United States and Great Britain are well aware of the intention of the Japanese to spread their empire to the Asiatic mainland, and neither Great Britain nor the United States has any objection thereto. If the need should arise under attempts to exert international pressure favorable to Russia, Great Britain would be a positive force in support of the contentions of Japan, while the attitude of the United States would be negatively friendly to the Japanese in that our government would decline to take any action whatsoever. Japan has Russia to deal with, and Russia alone.

Japanese arms have won a series of victories unprecedented in the history of modern wars. Japanese statesmanship now seeks to fix for all time the fruits of those military and national triumphs. The terms which Japan is about to submit to Russia may embrace this or that item designed to secure the results aimed at. When those demands are presented it is more than likely certain features may be minimized or receded from as the friction of negotiation and of give and take becomes acute. But when the irreducible minimum is reached it will virtually wipe out Russia as a power along the Asiatic littoral bordering the Sea of Japan and place that sea in the very heart of the future empire of Nippon.



M. Combes, formerly prime minister of France, is practicing medicine. Lord Yarmouth is probably the only peer who ever earned applause as a skit dancer.

The Shah of Persia could sell his ornaments and precious stones for more than \$35,000,000.

The Emperor of Japan recently gave \$5,000 to the Y. M. C. A. to assist in work in the Japanese empire.

"Bombita," one of the greatest of Spanish treacherers, has retired at the age of 30 with a fortune of nearly \$500,000.

Emperor William has made an innovation in the German army by appointing Baron Karl Mayer von Rothschild, a Jew, as an officer.

Spouten, a Dutch sailor, named Cape Horn from his birthplace, Hoorn, a village in the Zuyder Zee. He was the first to double it.

Paul Heyse is accredited with being one of the most famous living German novelists, who is almost as well known in America as in the fatherland.



Thin out horse carrots to five or six inches, or more if large carrot is wanted.

Plant soy beans, clover and alfalfa for the stock. Keep weeds out of the alfalfa.

There are many farmers who would profit more by what they read if they would put more of the information into practice.

A poor line fence not only leads to damage to crops, but damages to friendships that are worth more than all the crops on the farm.

The cream separator is slowly pushing its way into the South. When it is fully established there the farmers will enjoy greater prosperity than ever before.

Coarse grasses unfit for lawns sometimes start up from seeds carried by the wind, and these should be treated like any other weeds—dug out and the holes filled with soil, over which the grass will soon spread.

The time is coming when progressive farmers will have their fertilizers made to order, and progressive dealers will be ready to fill their orders. It will not be a difficult task to ascertain the varying wants of every field and in what elements the land is poor.

One ounce of meat per hen three times a week is about right. During the moulting season a little more meat may be given to advantage. Never feed the meat mixed in a mash, as the hens are likely to get more than they require, which will result in digestive troubles.

While one farmer sows twenty or thirty acres of wheat, his neighbor will put in half as much and get as many bushels. There is not only the lesson of profit in this, but it must be kept in mind that well-tilled land is constantly improving while that which is half tilled is growing poorer every day.

The depth at which seed should be planted depends upon the quality of the soil. Much good seed is smothered by being planted too deep in heavy soil, their vitality being insufficient to force them through the crust. Seeds planted too shallow on light soil dry up and fail to sprout from lack of moisture. Use common sense.

Some poultry raisers clean out a good many of the old birds in mid-summer, and in this way make room for the chickens. If this is done and the young birds are then allowed to go on the roosts, nail a board four or six inches in width the whole length of the perch. This will prevent chooked breastbones which are likely to result from roosting on narrow perches or poles.

Aside from the molting season, there is no other time when the hen needs such careful attention as during the period when she is incubating eggs, says Commercial Poultry. She must be kept free from vermin and must have such foods as will maintain the heat of her body and keep her in good health. Corn is the best food for sitting hens, but should not be made an exclusive diet. Supply a variety of food, with corn as the basis, and plenty of fresh, clean water. It pays to keep the sitting hens healthy and comfortable.

Dehorning Calves.

It is much easier, to say nothing of being more humane, to dehorn calves when they are young, preferably when from three to four days old. Clip the hair away from the button, take a stick of caustic potash wrapped in some material to protect the fingers, moisten one end with water and rub gently over the button until the skin becomes slightly raw and smart a little. In a few days a scab will form, which will soon disappear, and, if the work is properly done, will leave the calf without horns. One application is usually enough, but in case the horns start again the application can be repeated. Care should be taken that none of the caustic potash runs down over the hair to injure the eyes and skin. In case the horns break through the skin before the caustic is applied it will probably be necessary to use a knife to cut off the button, after which a little caustic potash can be rubbed over the exposed surface.

Improving Beef Breeds.

Any bull sexually sound will get calves if mated to healthy mature females, but there is in the breeders' art more than mere bringing together of animals to multiply the species. Even if the breeder looks at the matter solely from the standpoint of the money to be made from breeding pure breeds and does not concern himself over the improvement of the breed—even that man will find it pays him to use the very best bull he can afford, and he simply cannot afford to use an inferior bull because it costs only a hundred or two. Far too many men breeding registered cattle to-day are using inferior bulls and are thus hurting themselves and the pure breed cattle industry by setting a bad example to beginners at the business and also

to the farmer seeking to improve his grade stock; and by flooding the pure bred market with a lot of inferior stock they lower the prices all around.—London Farmers' Advocate.

A New Bordeaux Mixture.

The following formula is a cheap, easily made, and said to be very effective mixture for the killing of fungus diseases on plants or trees: In one barrel dissolve 6 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons water; in another, 7½ pounds washing-soda in 25 gallons water. When dissolved empty the soda solution into the other, stirring thoroughly. This mixture in its general appearance resembles the old Bordeaux mixture, but is supposed to be stronger and quicker in its effects. When it stands a while a deposit will form at the bottom, but a little stirring is sufficient to mix it for spraying smooth and even.

Swine in the Orchard.

Swine pastured in old orchards are not likely to do any harm unless they are expected to get their entire living from scanty growth of grass. In such cases they are likely to gnaw the bark of the trees if possible. This they will invariably do in young orchards, and they should never be pastured in such locations. In the older orchards see that they have one good feed a day while there, with one more good meal at the pen, morning or night, according to your own ideas in this matter.

During the fruiting season the swine will eat many of the apples that fall and get some benefit from them, as well as destroy many insects; then their droppings will enrich the soil to some extent. If the pasturage in the orchard is scanty one may cut rape and cart it to them, or turn them into the rape field once during the day, then onto good grass pasture and permit them to use the orchard mainly for shade. Always have a good supply of clean fresh drinking water in the pasture-orchard, thus giving the swine the full benefit of the change from the open range.

Rules of Feeding a Mistake.

It is dangerous for one to lay down hard and fast rules for the feeding of stock of any kind, and when one poultryman says that two-thirds of the ration of grain for laying hens may safely be of corn, he may be giving the results of his own experience, and yet this rule would not be a safe one for all poultrymen to follow. Experience has shown that individual fowls, as well as breeds, must be handled differently. For example, in our flock of about one hundred laying Plymouth Rocks there are a dozen or so hens who are not nearly so fond of corn as the others, but consider wheat an especially desirable dish. We make it a business to carry a small measure of wheat to the house on the day we feed corn and after these odd birds have eaten all the corn they want we give them a handful of wheat.

The egg return proves that this is profitable. We have another flock of Buff Wyandottes that if fed a two-thirds ration of corn get so fat they stop laying. This we have proven by repeated experiments, so we feel justified in saying that while a two-thirds corn ration may do for some hens it will not do for all, hence should not be advised for general feeding without qualifications. It is considerable of a nuisance to feed poultry and cater to their whims, but it almost invariably pays to do it if one has flocks of considerable size.—Indianapolis News.

Lameness in Sheep.

A very important item in the management of a flock is the condition of the feet. With those sheep that have been berded together during lambing season, it will be a wonder if there are not some cases of lameness. Lambs contract the disease from their mothers and the damp state of the ground is likely to encourage it. The best plan is to thoroughly pare down the hoof, keeping the walls of the hoof level with the inner part, so that the pressure is equally distributed over the foot. In the case of a diseased foot the foul part must be cut away, care being taken not to cause bleeding; dress well with a caustic mixture, so as to prevent proud flesh growing; and to stimulate the vascular parts to secrete healthy horn. If the weather is inclined to be wet a strong dressing is necessary, such as muriate of antimony applied with a feather, and again equal parts of hydrochloric acid and tincture of myrrh; a milder dressing is a strong solution of sulphate of copper, and tincture of aloes or friar's balsam is milder still.

All these are useful if applied with discretion according to the severity of the case, suggests the Midland Farmer. A useful application as well as a preventive is coal tar, particularly if a little creosote is added to it; and some powdered plaster of paris over the tar will assist its drying effect. A change to a dry pasture is necessary. Sulphate of lime, powdered, one ounce; sulphate of lime, powdered, one ounce; one scruple; Stockholm tar, four ounces; lard, four ounces; made into an ointment and applied to the foot and between the cleft, after parting, is a good dressing.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE,
AND DO A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 53 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago. Ar. Antioch.
8:30 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 10:40 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 3:45 PM
4:30 PM—No. 18, Daily ex Sunday 6:30 PM
6:00 PM—Daily except Sunday 6:30 PM
8:30 AM—Sunday Special 10:40 AM
2:45 AM

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch. Ar. Chicago.
8:30 AM—Daily except Sunday 8:30 AM
7:35 AM—No. 14, Daily 10:20 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:30 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:15 PM
9:35 PM—No. 2, Daily 10:30 PM
6:22 PM—Sunday Special 8:30 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.
GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome. C. M. MARLEY, V. C. J. C. JAMES, Jr., Clerk.

SEQUEST LODGE, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

His Labor and His Love.
Before the gateway of his life's demand
Sate Love and Toil, and Toil was worn
And gray.
But Love was fair. Love called—he
chose—and they
Passed through the happy portals hand
in hand.
"What one is this?" he asked; for ever
planned
A handmaid's delight, and all their
way
Bloomed with the flowers of an endless
May.
The fragrant blossoms of their Eden-
land.
Then answered Love: "Dear foolish heart
and fond,
Who chooseth Love hath won her serv-
ant, too;
Toll, the eternal, minister to you;
And thou—thou hast not known, dear
heart and fond,
But he who chooseth Love shall find too
late
That he has left Love weeping at the
gate."
—Geo. H. Martland in Booklover's Maga-
zine.

1,100 Francs for King's Umbrella.
The king of the Belgians once left his umbrella in a hansom when driving in Brussels. This was returned to his majesty a few hours afterward by the proud "cabby," who was offered for his honesty by King Leopold the sum of 100 francs. The astute Jehu, however, begged a great favor of the king. Could he have the umbrella instead of the money? The favor was granted, and before many days had passed the cabman had put up the umbrella for sale, and it was knocked down to some royal enthusiast for 1,100 francs. When King Leopold heard of this he exclaimed: "Well, I've heard of an umbrella being put up to keep off showers of rain; but this seems to have been put up to bring down showers of gold!"

Peculiar Disappearance.
J. D. Runyan, of Bottleville, O., laid the peculiar disappearance of his painful symptoms, of indigestion and biliousness, to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says: "They are a perfect remedy for dizziness, sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc." Guaranteed at J. H. Swan's drug store, price 25c.

The Skeleton's Function.
My class in physiology was questioned concerning the uses of the skeleton, and a small boy put himself on record thus: "When you sit down your skeleton keeps your legs from going up into your head."—Good Housekeep-
ing.

Electro-Plated Lace.
Electro-plated lace may yet be the fashion. A French writer says that a complete set of ecclesiastical vestments has been made at Lyons of these plated laces and suggests that society people adopt them for ball dresses.

Woman Is Made Magistrate.
A woman has been elected as local magistrate in the commune of Rank Herlein, Hungary, because the whole adult male population of the place had emigrated to America and not a man was left to fill the position.

Neal Dow as an Example.
The following story is told of Neal Dow, the famous temperance orator: While in Portland one day Dow passed the house of a prominent citizen. A new brick walk was being laid before the door, and as Dow struck the loose sand he slipped and went head over heels into the gutter. As he did so the owner of the house rushed out, and, picking him up, exclaimed: "My, how I wish there wasn't a drop of liquor in the world."

**KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS**

WITH **Dr. King's
New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION
COUGHS AND
OLD

Price 50c & \$1.00
Free Trial.

Swiftest and Quickest Cure for all
THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES,
OR MONEY BACK.

The Bright Side.
Go pluck from every flaming bush
The dewy rose of morn.
And keep the ruby-colored cup,
But cast away the thorn.
Retain the flower's golden heart,
But not the bitter smart.
Go look on life in every scene,
The gloomy and the gay.
Remember the splendid ones,
And cast the rest away;
Recall the ones with love aglow,
But turn away from woe.

Go slip from all the cups of life
In all her ways among.
But banish all the thoughts of drear
And keep upon your tongue
The honey, sweetest draught of all.
But throw away the snail.

Tumblers and Rarities.
The pink lemonade was served in silver hemispheres—in hollow silver balls that had been cut in half.

"When your glasses are empty," said the host, "turn them upside down."

The guests on doing so, found that each silver cup turned instantly upright again. The cups were so perfectly balanced that, placed in any position whatever, they would at once assume their right position.

"They are tumblers," said the host; "real tumblers, over 200 years old. Tumblers are so called because when they first took their name they would always tumble about till they got themselves erect. These tumblers of mine are perhaps the only set in New York. I bought them at All Souls' College, Oxford, where a number of old sets of beautiful gold and silver tumblers still remain."—Evening Bulletin.

Fiendish Suffering
is often caused by sores, ulcers and cancers, that eat away your skin. Wm. Beedell, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for Ulcers, Sores and Cancers. It is the best healing dressing I ever found." Soothes and heals cuts, burns and scalds. 25c at J. H. Swan drug store; guaranteed.

Flypaper Checks Out Worms.
Los Angeles orange growers recently saved their trees from an attack of millions of cutworms by wrapping some flypaper around the trunk of each tree, the branches being also trimmed so that they wouldn't touch the ground. The worms couldn't crawl past the barrier of flypaper.

A Touching Story
is the saving from death, of the baby girl of Geo. A. Eyer, Cumberland, Md. He writes: "At the age of 11 months our little girl was in declining health, with serious throat trouble, and two physicians gave her up. We were almost in despair, when we resolved to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. The first bottle gave relief; after taking four bottles she was cured, and is now in perfect health." Never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. At J. H. Swan's drug store; 50c and \$1 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Give Russia the Credit.
It is a singular fact that Russia is the country which first gave the greatest encouragement to the woman doctor. The Woman's Medical Institute in St. Petersburg, on its foundation, was hailed as the only place in the world where a woman could take out medical degrees. But, in 1886 Minister Warowsky closed it. Now it has suddenly come to life again, and its students have all the privileges hitherto accorded men. Why and wherefore? Because the war is taking all the men doctors, and if their places are not filled the unhappy empire is at the mercy of any epidemic that may come along.

Gets \$82,500 for Picture.
Vienna is angry because Count Schoenbrunn has sold Rembrandt's "Samson and Delilah" to the city of Frankfurt. Frankfurt paid \$82,500 for it. The picture was bought for \$30 by one of the count's predecessors, who saw it being used in the marketplace as the canvas awning for a petty stallholder's wares.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both names of Swamp-Root, sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases in Every Form—Many People Have Kidney Trouble and Do Not Know It.

HOW TO FIND OUT.
It is the function of the kidneys to filter and purify the blood which is constantly passing through them.

When the kidneys are out of order the other organs are affected immediately and you may have symptoms of heart trouble, stomach and liver trouble, and other ailments, which are all owing to the kidneys being weak and out of order.

If you are sick **Foley's Kidney Cure** will strengthen and build up the worn out tissues of the kidneys so they will act properly and the symptoms of weakness, heart, stomach and liver trouble will disappear and you will be restored to perfect health.

How to Tell If You Have Kidney Trouble.
You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased and **Foley's Kidney Cure** should be taken at once.

Foley's Kidney Cure is pleasant to take and acts directly upon the parts affected and you begin to feel better at once.

It corrects slight disorders in a few days and it has cured many obstinate cases after other treatment had failed.

Doctors Said He Would Not Live.
Peter Frey, of Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring for two years with the best physicians in Waynesburg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month, as there was no cure for me. **Foley's Kidney Cure** was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it and after taking three bottles I began to get better and continued to improve until I was entirely well."

Two Sizes, 50c and \$1.00.
**SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
JAMES H. SWAN**

Chocolate Consumption.
The Swiss chocolate consumption of America is causing some alarm among the domestic manufacturers who were not smart enough to produce as popular a chocolate.

Health and Liberty in America.
That America is not only the land of liberty, but of health, the survival of so many thousands of Confederates forty years after the closing of the war emphatically tests.—Louisville Courier.

Don't Forget That—
Self-pity is one of the states that interferes most effectively with making the right use of circumstances. To pity one's self is destruction to all possible freedom.—Exchange.

Town Pet Well Looked After.
The municipal authorities of Wiesbaden have provided a vulcanite leg for a pet stork which is kept in the park, and which recently had one of its limbs amputated.

Vain Butterfly.
How different is Madge from the little hand mirror.
Into which she's so often found peering.
For Madge always speaks without ever reflecting—
The mirror reflects without speaking.
—Philadelphia Press.

An Aid to Appetite.
Do not eat when tired. Lie down for a few minutes first, then when a little rested the digestive organs will perform their duties much better.

No Americans in Liberia.
Although Liberia was founded by American philanthropy, America is not represented there by a single firm. England and Germany monopolize its trade, a 5-cent cotton cloth having a value of 24 cents when offered in barter for coffee, palm oil, palm wine, ivory, skins and rubber.

Defines Dealing in Futures.
Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the supreme court, in a recent opinion on a stock gambling case, said that dealing in futures was the "self-adjustment of society to the probable."

To Develop Peru Oil Fields.
California capitalists have shipped three carloads of machinery to Peru and have formed a company to develop the oil fields on Lake Titicaca, for which it has received valuable concessions from the Peruvian government.

Costly Hand-Spun Thread.
Hand-spun thread, used for the very finest Brussels lace of all, costs sometimes as much as \$1,200 per pound.

HEROIC SEA CAPTAIN

STORY OF BRAVERY IN AN OCEAN
DISASTER.

Skipper of the American, After Accident Unforeseen and Unavoidable, Saved Every Person on Board of His Little Flotilla of Small Boats.

In the New York office of a great steamship line is Capt. Walt, the marine superintendent. Twenty-five years ago he figured as one of the heroes of a shipwreck in the Atlantic off the coast of Liberia. Capt. Walt was skipper of the American, 2,000 tons, running between England and South Africa. The story of that shipwreck reads like a chapter from Frank Stockton. When day broke on the morning of April 23, 1880, the steamer was close to the equator and about 100 or 150 miles from the Liberian coast. Suddenly, in the first morning watch, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there was a fearful crash in the engine room, followed by a concussion against the ship's side, which for an instant suggested that she had struck on a rock. Half-dressed passengers hurried to deck and eagerly inquired what had happened, but were met in the coolest possible manner by Capt. Walt and Mr. Hepworth, second officer, who assured them that it was merely a break-down of some part of the machinery. The passengers returned to their cabins. The propeller shaft had broken in the stern tube and had burst open the side of the ship. There was no hope of saving the steamer.

"It means the boats," Capt. Walt remarked, "but she will float for a few hours yet, so we will get the passengers into this saloon and have breakfast served." This was promptly done and Capt. Walt took his usual place in his usual cheerful manner, while Mr. Hepworth and the crew busied themselves in getting the ship's boats ready. After breakfast Capt. Walt mentioned, in manner so cool as to be almost casual, that the accident had damaged the ship's side a good deal and that therefore it was better to be prepared for any emergency. The passengers, when they were ready, took their places in the boats. Quickly but methodically, and without the least hurry, the eight boats, which were provisioned and manned, were filled, and when ever other person had been safely passed over the side Capt. Walt left his ship and joined his crew and passengers. Very shortly after, about noon, the American was seen to sink.

Capt. Walt divided his little flotilla into two sections. Of the first he himself took charge and Mr. Hepworth became responsible for the other. The part of the sea where the American went down was, of course, in the immediate track of numbers of sailing ships and steamers, but as it was also very close to the Liberian coast it was decided to make for the latter. During the first night at sea the little flotilla became separated. On the following day Capt. Walt and two of his boats were picked up by a brig which took them to Grand Bassa, and thence to Sierra Leone, where they were transferred to a steamer called the Senegal, then on her way to England.

Curiously enough, the Senegal, on her voyage home, was stranded on an island of the Grand Canaries, so that some of the American's passengers had a second unpleasant experience before getting back to England. In the meantime Mr. Hepworth's boat and two others made for the Liberian coast, which they reached on the third day. In consequence of the surf, however, they found it impossible to land, so they headed out to sea again, and two days later were picked up by a steamer called the Congo and taken to Tenerife and thence to Madeira and from there to England.

This left only the gig and the dingy to be accounted for. The former was heard of in a few weeks, but when nearly twelve months had gone by and the eighth and smallest boat of them all still remained missing the worst was feared. But in a year almost to a day from the date of the catastrophe came the news that the dingy, too, had been picked up within a few days of the accident by a sailing ship on her way to Australia. Thus it was many months before the intelligence could be conveyed to England.

Another Meanest Man.
"I have heard a great deal about mean men," said the man with the black cigar, "but the meanest man I ever heard of lived in the town where I was born. He is a real estate agent, and as grasping as a Scrooge before the Christmas ghosts. He had an old house at the east end of the town that was ready to fall to pieces any moment. The walls actually did bulge out one day. When he collected that month's rent he calmly told the lessee of the house that the rent would be \$1 more a month thereafter. The astonished woman pointed at the bulging walls and said: 'More rent! and with those bulging walls!'"

"Certainly, madam. You have more room in the house now; consequently, more rent must be paid!"

Countess Castellane's Jewels.
In Paris Countess Boni De Castellane (one of Jay Gould's daughters), who continues to lavish money on all possible objects, is said to display more jewels than the old noble families approve. At a soiree she wore for the first time a collar of pearls so large and so beautiful as to make universal comment, so it was thought to be in bad taste.

Dragging Down Pains

are a symptom of the most serious trouble which can attack a woman, viz falling of the womb. With this, generally, comes irregular and painful periods, weakening drains, backache, headache, nervousness, dizziness, irritability, dried feeling, etc. The cure is

WINE OF Cardui

The Female Regulator

that wonderful, curative, vegetable extract, which exerts such a marvelous, strengthening influence, on all female organs. Cardui relieves pain and regulates the menses. It is a sure and permanent cure for all female complaints.

At all druggists and dealers in \$1.00 bottles.

"I SUFFERED AWFUL PAIN in my womb and ovaries," writes Mrs. Naomi Baker, of Webster Grove, Mo., "also in my right and left sides, and my menses were very painful and irregular. Since taking Cardui I feel like a new woman and do not suffer as I did. It is the best medicine I ever took."

Bath in Goldfield.
"All trouble and inconvenience growing out of the scarcity of water in the new mining camps of Nevada is rapidly disappearing," remarked Oscar J. Smith, lawyer and capitalist of Reno. "They have quite as much water in Goldfield now as will satisfy the requirements of the camp. I was down at Goldfield recently, and noticing a sign on a building which proclaimed the fact that baths were to be had there I went in and announced that I would like to get a bath. The fellow in charge handed me a ticket and took my money."

"Well, see here," said I, "I don't want a bath ticket. I want a bath." "Oh, you'll get a bath all right," and the bathroom manager. "Let me see your ticket, No. 813. There are about 812 people ahead of you. Come around in about three or four weeks."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Figuring Out 100 Sons-in-Law.
A few years ago, in the town of Littleton, N. H., lived a man named Ben Fluke, who was the typical New Englander. One day a visitor at his house asked him if he had a large family. "No," he replied, "I have only three girls, but I have 100 sons-in-law."

"How is that?" asked the stranger, astonished.
"Well, stranger, it is this way. My oldest girl married a pretty good sort of a man. He counts one. The other two girls married good for nothing men. They are nothing but cliphers. As I and two cliphers make 100, you've got it."

Public Is Aroused.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, 546 St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, O., writes: "For several months I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak, from useless doctors' drugs, that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at J. H. Swan's store; price 50c.

Japan's Merchant Marine.
In 1898 Japan had only 167,000 tons of merchant steamships, but by the end of 1904 her mercantile steamship fleet numbered 1,224 vessels of 791,053 aggregate tonnage. This was after suffering a loss of 11,000 tons by the war.

Frailty Common to Mankind.
All men have their frailties, and whoever looks for a friend without imperfection will never find what he seeks. We love ourselves notwithstanding our faults and we ought to love our friends in like manner.—Cyrus.

Adventures of Phrases.
"I Love You" once escaped from out the Dictionary's pages. To seek the opportunity. Awaited through the ages. With anxious heart he hid him forth. When fortune good beset him. He hadn't wandered long before "This is So Sudden" met him. Together on the rosy way. While arm in arm they plodded. Behind them lay "I Told You So" With learned wisdom nodded.—Puck.

Men Past Sixty in Danger.

More than half of mankind over sixty years of age suffer from kidney and bladder disorders, usually enlargement of prostate gland. This is both painful and dangerous, and Foley's Kidney Cure should be taken at the first sign of danger, as it corrects irregularities and has cured many old men of this disease. Mr. Rodney Burnett, Rock Port, Mo., writes: "I suffered with enlarged prostate gland and kidney trouble for years and after taking two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure I feel better than I have for twenty years although I am now 91 years old." Sold by J. H. Swan.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS

PRIZES WORTH HAVING OFFERED
BY GOVERNMENTS.

Who Has a Scheme for the Eradication of the Cactus in Queensland?—Find an Alloy in Diamond Cutting That is Without Danger to Health.

Many persons, no doubt, will conclude that there is practically no chance of securing such desirable prizes as the large sums of money—five prizes each worth \$28,000—offered by the Nobel bequest, where it is absolutely needful to have attainments of both a learned and brilliant nature; yet, says The Bits, a study of the following particulars of prizes which are being offered to-day will show that there are other splendid opportunities well within the scope of most people.

Among the many varieties of cactus there is one which is known as the prickly pear; it is a rather attractive looking plant, but its leaves are covered with hair sharp enough to pierce the hands of any one who is so rash as to touch it. The plant came originally from America, but after it was introduced in some manner or other into Queensland it spread so rapidly and to such an extent that in some districts it has practically destroyed all other vegetation. The Queensland government is still offering a reward of \$5,000 to any one who can devise a method by which it can be completely eradicated.

The British consul at Palermo not long since sent a dispatch to the Foreign Office containing information regarding a premium of \$2,000 that the municipality of Catania is offering. In order to encourage local industrial enterprise this sum is to be awarded to the individual who establishes some new industry in the town. This trade is to be of such a nature that it will employ not fewer than 100 workmen. A further \$1,000 will be paid for every additional fifty hands that are afterward employed. These sums would be payable at the end of the year in five equal instalments.

Five hundred pounds is to be obtained from the government of Holland. As most people are aware, the Dutch are the most expert diamond cutters in the world, but in this diamond cutting it is necessary to use an alloy which is dangerous to health. Is it possible to find a method of doing without the aid of this alloy?

Again, to turn to a very different source of money making by competition, there is \$500 being offered by the well known firm of Ricordi & Co. in order to encourage English opera that firm has offered this prize to be competed for by English subjects alone, and has guaranteed to produce the successful work at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. M. Massenet has already been secured as one of the adjudicators.

Women can gain a prize of \$200 which is being offered by the Women's Institute of Science at Naples; it is to be given for the best work on any subject of scientific research, but it must be based on independent laboratory experiments.

Another interesting subject is "The best, least irksome, and least costly method of securing the male abled-bodied youth of this country for service in the regular or auxiliary forces as existing, and for expanding these forces in the time of war." For the three best essays dealing with these topics the Royal United Service Institution offers prizes consisting of 100 guineas, 30 guineas and 10 guineas.

Status of English Actors.

Since actors have been excluded from the royal inclosure at Ascot races, British members of the profession are complaining. One of them says: "It is impossible for an actor to attend a levee, even though he may have attended in the days before he joined the theatrical profession. He may have taken a university degree; he may have been called to the bar, but these qualifications for appearing in the royal presence lapse when he becomes an actor. Three actors have been knighted for distinction in their calling and they may go to court as knights, but not as actors, while every actor who is not knighted is still an outsider, under a ban which the court officials would not dream of applying to painters, sculptors and musicians."

Cupid's Frank.
Manly bosom.
Lassie's head.
Silence golden.
Nothing said.
Twinkling starlets.
Eighing breeze.
Swinging hammocks.
Whispering trees.
Fragrant cigars.
Peace complete.
Darkened shadows.
Lovers' groat.
Happy couple.
Heaving sigh.
Threatened trouble.
Hovered nigh.
Hammock bustled.
Contents spilled.
Smothered laughter.
Quickly stilled.
Worried voices.
Neighbor's lawn.
Private watchman.
Looking on.
—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Disastrous Experiment.

They're telling of a Jackson county farmer who found an auto horn in the road one day and took it home and taught his chickens to recognize its honk as their feed call. Instead of calling them in the old-fashioned way the farmer or his wife would blow the auto horn. One day an automobilist passed the farm going about fifteen miles an hour and tooting his horn. The chickens near the house took out after the auto and fourteen hens and three roosters ran themselves to death behind the machine.—Kansas City Times.